



# ***Daily Report***

---

# **Latin America**

FBIS-LAT-90-121  
Friday  
22 June 1990

# Daily Report

## Latin America

FBIS-LAT-90-121

### CONTENTS

22 June 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

#### CARIBBEAN

##### Cuba

|                                                                        |   |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Havana 'Willing To Cooperate' in Noriega Case [Madrid EFE]             | 1 |
| Fidel Castro Meets With Peru's Alva Castro [Havana TV]                 | 1 |
| Malmierca Meets Ecuadoran President, Ends Visit [Havana TV]            | 1 |
| Further on Daniel Ortega's Remarks to Press [Havana Radio]             | 2 |
| Trial of Seven for Crime of 'Rebellion' Ends [Havana TV]               | 2 |
| Namibia's Nujoma Thanks Havana, Angola for Help [Havana Radio]         | 3 |
| Iranian Delegation Discusses U.S. 'Threats' [Tehran Radio]             | 3 |
| Reality in Panama Said 'Far From That Promised' [Havana International] | 3 |
| Havana Provincial Plenum Debates Democratization [Havana Radio]        | 3 |
| Minfar Discusses Call for 4th PCC Congress [Havana TV]                 | 4 |
| Eastern Army Discusses Call [Havana Radio]                             | 4 |
| Camaguey Meeting Marks End of Provincial Plenums [Havana TV]           | 4 |
| Group of Soviet Veterans Arrive for Treatment [Havana Radio]           | 5 |
| Internees, Prosecutor Interviewed on Work Camp [Havana TV]             | 5 |

##### Inter-Caribbean Affairs

|                                                     |   |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|
| Group Seeks Fair Elections in Haiti, Guyana [CANAL] | 6 |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---|

##### Barbados

|                                                    |   |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|
| DLP Problems Selecting Election Candidates [CANAL] | 6 |
|----------------------------------------------------|---|

##### Dominican Republic

|                                                              |   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|
| Opposition Threatens To Walk Out of Congress [Bonaire Radio] | 7 |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---|

##### Haiti

|                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Attack on State Council Meeting Site; 1 Dead [Port-au-Prince Radio]     | 7  |
| State Council Questions Legagneur Venezuela Trip [Port-au-Prince Radio] | 7  |
| Provincial Representative on Legagneur Affair [Port-au-Prince Radio]    | 8  |
| OAS Election Specialists Visiting Country [Port-au-Prince Radio]        | 8  |
| UN Election Experts To Meet Various Sectors [Port-au-Prince Radio]      | 8  |
| FNDC on Membership Criteria, Date of Election [Port-au-Prince Radio]    | 8  |
| Plans July National Convention [Port-au-Prince Radio]                   | 9  |
| Bazin Reportedly Confident of MIDH Victory [Port-au-Prince Radio]       | 9  |
| Father Aristide Criticizes Canadian Ambassador [Port-au-Prince Radio]   | 10 |

#### MEXICO

|                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| President Obtains Additional Credits in Japan [Mexico City TV]       | 11 |
| Council for Democracy Presents Electoral Proposal [UNOMASUNO 12 Jun] | 11 |
| Changes Sought for PRI Image, Methodology [NOTIMEX]                  | 12 |
| Deputy Secretary on Satellite, Communications [Mexico City TV]       | 12 |

## CENTRAL AMERICA

### El Salvador

|                                                                             |    |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Cristiani on Summit, Oqueli Murder Investigation [San Salvador TV] .....    | 13 |
| Defense Ministry on Armed Forces' Reduction [EL DIARIO DE HOY 20 Jun] ..... | 13 |
| Reportage Views FMLN, Government Talks .....                                | 14 |
| FMLN Warns Of War Upsurge [Mexico City NOTIMEX] .....                       | 14 |
| UN Representative Comments [Madrid EFE] .....                               | 14 |
| Rebel Station on Government Radio Jamming [Radio Venceremos] .....          | 15 |
| Editorial Urges FMLN To Stop Violence [LA PRENSA GRAFICA 20 Jun] .....      | 15 |

### Guatemala

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Defense Minister Disagrees With Troop Reduction [ACAN] .....               | 16 |
| Bodies of Tortured Victims Found in Capital [Guatemala City TV] .....      | 16 |
| Rebels Kill Two Enlisted Soldiers, Wound One [PRENSA LIBRE 20 Jun] .....   | 16 |
| Editorial Questions Who 'Really' Rules Country [EL GRAFICO 13 Jun] .....   | 16 |
| Column Condemns Government Corruption, 'Chaos' [PRENSA LIBRE 16 Jun] ..... | 17 |

### Nicaragua

|                                                                                  |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Presidency Minister Comments on Disarmament [Managua TV] .....                   | 18 |
| Dreyfus, Lacayo Give News Conference [Managua Radio] .....                       | 18 |
| Yatama Indians To Relocate in Development Centers [BARRICADA 18 Jun] .....       | 19 |
| Daniel Ortega on Summit, Unity of FSLN [Managua Radio] .....                     | 20 |
| 'Sandinists Militants' Group Issues Proclamation [BARRICADA 18 Jun] .....        | 21 |
| Carrión on Internal Investigation Commission [Managua Radio] .....               | 22 |
| Editorial Blames Sandinism for Previous Failures [LA PRENSA 20 Jun] .....        | 23 |
| Goals of Sandinist Assembly Analyzed [LA PRENSA 19 Jun] .....                    | 23 |
| Government Nepotism Said Reminiscent of Somoziism [EL NUEVO DIARIO 15 Jun] ..... | 24 |
| * Sandinists Criticize Ministers' Salaries [BARRICADA 10 May] .....              | 25 |
| * Health Services Judged Inadequate [BARRICADA 10 May] .....                     | 25 |
| * FSLN Intends To Continue To Struggle [BARRICADA 2 May] .....                   | 26 |
| * Article Questions Government's Patriotism [BARRICADA 3 May] .....              | 27 |
| * LA PRENSA Queries Military Expenditures [24 Apr] .....                         | 28 |

### Panama

|                                                                          |    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Linares on U.S. Idea To Jointly Patrol Waters [Panama City TV] .....     | 29 |
| Roundtable Discusses Need for New Constitution [Panama City Radio] ..... | 29 |
| Chorrillo Homeless Stage Demonstration [CRITICA LIBRE 21 Jun] .....      | 30 |

## SOUTH AMERICA

### Argentina

|                                                                               |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Menem Comments on Pardons, Economic Measures [BUENOS AIRES HERALD 21 Jun] ... | 32 |
| Cavallo on Better Relations With U.S., Economy [TELAM] .....                  | 32 |
| Cavallo, Larco Cox Sign Integration Accords [DYN] .....                       | 33 |
| New Commander Appointed for 4th Army Corps [NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS] .....        | 33 |

### Bolivia

|                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| COB Decreases 48-Hour Strike Throughout Country [La Paz Radio] ..... | 33 |
| Strike Declared 'Illegal' [La Paz TV] .....                          | 33 |
| Normal Activity in Most Sectors [La Paz Radio] .....                 | 34 |
| Spain: \$4 Million To Fight Drug Trafficking [La Paz TV] .....       | 34 |

## Chile

|                                                                         |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Aylwin Holds Conference at La Moneda Palace [Santiago Radio] .....      | 34 |
| FPMR Repudiates Bush Visit, Threatens Action [Santiago Radio] .....     | 35 |
| Second Clandestine Grave Discovered in Pisagua [Buenos Aires DYN] ..... | 35 |
| Two Bomb Attacks Damage Army Officers' Houses [Santiago Radio] .....    | 36 |
| National Congress Approves 'Tax Reform' Bill [Santiago Radio] .....     | 36 |
| Congressional Delegation Begins Visit to Italy [Santiago Radio] .....   | 36 |
| Investigation Into Toxic Waste Dump Announced [Santiago Radio] .....    | 36 |
| Outgoing PCCh Leaders Criticize Conference [Santiago Radio] .....       | 37 |

## Colombia

|                                                                      |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Army, Police Conduct Medellin Security Operation [Bogota TV] .....   | 37 |
| More Changes Announced in Police Top Ranks [Bogota Radio] .....      | 37 |
| Medellin Police [Bogota TV] .....                                    | 38 |
| Comments on FARC, ELN Attacks 14, 16 June [Bogota Radio, etc.] ..... | 38 |

## Peru

|                                                                            |    |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Larco Cox Denies Military Agreement With U.S. [Lima TV] .....              | 38 |
| Fujimori: U.S. Accord is 'Useful and Positive' [Madrid EFE] .....          | 39 |
| Fujimori on IMF Negotiations, Exchange Rate [Lima TV] .....                | 39 |
| Malmierca on Need for Changes in Cuban Socialism [EXPRESO 20 Jun] .....    | 40 |
| Police Arrest Shining Path Leader at Airport [Lima TV] .....               | 40 |
| Shining Path Denies Division, Laying Down Arms [LA REPUBLICA 20 Jun] ..... | 41 |
| Media Reports Drug Traffickers Clash [Madrid EFE] .....                    | 41 |
| Popular Christian Party Issues Communique [EL COMERCIO 20 Jun] .....       | 42 |
| Catholic Church To Lead Pacification Crusade [LA REPUBLICA 20 Jun] .....   | 42 |

## Suriname

|                                                                                 |    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Army Chief of Staff Discusses Moengo Offensive [Paramaribo International] ..... | 43 |
| Rebel Leader Brunswijk Arrives in France [Paramaribo International] .....       | 43 |

## Cuba

### Havana 'Willing To Cooperate' in Noriega Case

PA2206032390 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0105 GMT  
22 Jun 90

[Report by Ana Cerrud]

[Text] Havana, 21 Jun (EFE)—A member of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) said today that the Cuban Government is willing to cooperate with the United States in the trial against former Panamanian general Manuel Antonio Noriega and to deliver confidential information about Noriega's visits to Cuba. Noriega is currently under arrest in the United States.

During a meeting with the foreign press in Havana, Ramiro Abreu, deputy chief of the America Department of the PCC Central Committee, said that all the conversations between Gen. Noriega and his advisers and Cuban political representatives are recorded and, if necessary, we would be willing to release them.

Abreu, who is in charge of the Central America and Mexico Section of the PCC Central Committee America Department, stated that Noriega's lawyers have already come to Cuba once to obtain information on the case. It is not a good idea to discuss the content of Noriega's conversations with the Cuban officials as it is evidence that could be used in the trial, but we are willing to cooperate, the Cuban official stressed.

According to Ramiro Abreu, a well-known negotiator for Cuban interests in Central America, drug trafficking was never the subject of Noriega's talks in Cuba, which he always attended along with his advisers.

Abreu said that if drug trafficking was ever discussed with Noriega in Cuba, it was only to find out about the way in which it was fought in Panama. As an anecdote, Abreu added that on one occasion, the former Panamanian general went to Havana to explain to Cuban President Fidel Castro how an important cocaine laboratory built by the Colombian drug mafias in the jungles bordering Panama was discovered and destroyed.

As for the alleged relationship between Noriega and the CIA during the years he headed the Panamanian Army Intelligence Department, the Cuban politician said that in Cuba we have no way of knowing how many services Mr. Noriega did or did not carry out for the CIA or other espionage organizations.

Raul Abreu also said that Cuba never defended either the essence of the Panamanian regime nor Noriega as a person. He added: We defended the Panamanian people's right to sovereignty.

According to Abreu, the current relations between Cuba and Panama, which is now governed by a centrist-rightist coalition, deteriorated after the U.S. invasion of Panama on 20 December. Abreu stressed that the invasion endangered all of our countries' sovereignty.

Abreu said that the U.S. invasion of Panama reduced the independence of all the Latin American countries, which were threatened by the same fate after seeing that such an action was fairly easy and inexpensive for the United States. He referred to the very little resistance offered by the Panamanian people, saying that this encouraged the U.S. soldiers.

Abreu added that trade relations with Cuba, which—during the years of the Panamanian military regime—allowed Cuba to evade the U.S. blockade, still continue. He said there have not been changes in the trade relations with Panama, from which disguised Cuban products are exported to the U.S. market.

The Cuban politician said that the relations between Cuba and the current Panamanian opposition are friendly, but he insisted that Cuba is neither giving any special help nor maintaining any relations with them.

Ramiro Abreu said that faced with a U.S. Administration that is increasingly aggressive toward Latin America, the area governments must reinforce their common aspects despite their ideological and political differences, because the future of the area lies in its consolidation as a group.

### Fidel Castro Meets With Peru's Alva Castro

FL2106120890 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] In the last few days, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro received a delegation of Peru's American Popular Revolutionary Alliance (APRA) party headed by Deputy Luis Alva Castro, second vice president of Peru and secretary general of the APRA, and composed of a group of the political organization's national, regional, and provincial leaders.

During the meeting, which was held in a fraternal and friendly atmosphere, views on the international situation were exchanged, particularly on the Latin American situation, the foreign debt, unequal trade, and the grave inflationary problems affecting Third World countries.

The commander in chief gave them a detailed briefing on our country's economic strategy, food program, tourism development, and biotechnology. Manuel Pineiro Losada, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and chief of its America Department, and other officials and party members were present on the Cuban side.

### Malmierca Meets Ecuadoran President, Ends Visit

FL2206130090 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Ecuadoran President Rodrigo Borja and Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca have made a positive assessment of their two countries' bilateral relations and have agreed to strengthen them.

Malmierca met with President Borja for 45 minutes. The foreign minister conveyed President Fidel Castro's greetings to the Ecuadoran president. President Borja reciprocated the greetings.

Malmierca and Borja identified various fields where the economic cooperation of their two countries can be strengthened, reviewed a broad number of items on international policy, and confirmed the two countries' agreement on various topics. This meeting was the last part of Malmierca's three-day official visit to Ecuador.

#### **Further on Daniel Ortega's Remarks to Press**

*FL2106140490 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 0924 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Report by Josefa Bussi]

[Text] The Sandinist Revolution has to work from the opposition. It is present in Nicaragua. It has not been defeated. This was stated by former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega at the end of his visit to Cuba. The Sandinist leader talked briefly to the press at the Jose Marti International Airport before leaving for his country.

Among the subjects discussed, at the request of the reporters Ortega mentioned the situation Nicaragua is currently experiencing, the contra demobilization, the upcoming Sandinist congress, and other current topics, as well as the result of his dialogue with President Fidel Castro.

Regarding the U.S. plan, Daniel Ortega said:

[Begin Ortega recording] The U.S. plan is aimed at finding the way to dismantle the revolutionary [word indistinct] using extreme-right contra forces while most of the contras have accepted the disarmament. These forces have delayed disarmament. This was an attempt to totally undo the disarmament agreements. However, we can assert that over 15,000 contras have disarmed and have handed over 13,000 weapons up to now.

Let us look at the overall balance of the U.S. aggression policy in Central America. When the war against Nicaragua began at the beginning of the eighties, the United States decided to put an end to the Sandinist revolution and the revolution in El Salvador. It organized a counterrevolutionary army to achieve this. What was the end result? It is true, the Sandinist Front lost the elections, but power was not lost in Nicaragua; the people's power and the popular power continues to be in effect. The Sandinist Army is intact in Nicaragua. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front is intact in El Salvador. It is the Yankee army, the contras, the one that has been disarmed, the one that has been demobilized. This gives us a favorable balance in the struggle being waged in the Central American region. [end recording]

During his meeting with the press, Ortega said the most important thing at this time is the ratification of Sandinist unity.

[Begin Ortega recording] Members of the Sandinist Front held a meeting at the national level last weekend and ratified the need to strengthen cohesion, Sandinist unity, which the enemy is attempting to undermine. We also agreed to hold the first Sandinist Front Congress next year in February. The appropriate conditions are being prepared. We created a preparatory committee headed by the FSLN National Directorate. We also created an ethics committee headed by Directorate Secretary Comrade Rene Nunez. We decided on the immediate actions to take in the face of the current government. They have to do with the defense of the conquests of the revolution. They are aimed at not allowing the government, which is pro-U.S. and bourgeois in nature, to advance in its plan to attempt to dismantle the revolutionary conquest. Extreme Somozist, contra, and guard forces are attempting to sweep away the Sandinist revolution. [end recording]

Responding to a question on the current decision taken regarding a contra settlement in an area in the country, Ortega said most of the contras are returning to their places of origin, that this is the trend. Such settlements do not exist, he said. What there is is a desolate territory, without construction, roads, streets, or anything. The rural guard that is being talked about would be subordinated to the current police.

Before ending this news conference, Daniel Ortega stressed that the important thing is that the contras, as a Yankee-organized, trained, and financed army, have disappeared.

#### **Trial of Seven for Crime of 'Rebellion' Ends**

*FL2106115390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1100 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] The trial of seven people accused of the crime of rebellion, in the conspiracy degree, in accordance with the Penal Code, has ended and the case is pending sentencing. The hearing was held in the room of crimes against state security of the Havana City Provincial Tribunal. The defendants are members of the so-called Democratic Integrationist Movement.

Counterrevolutionary propaganda printing equipment was seized from them. They were in search of financial resources and international recognition for their acts. To achieve their goals, they organized a news conference with foreign journalists.

The prosecution asked for 12 years of imprisonment for Esteban Gonzalez Gonzalez, who is the leader of the group, and 10 years for defendants Manuel Regueiro Robaina, Mario Fernandez Mora, Arturo Montane Ruiz, Edgardo Llompert Martin, and Manuel Pozo Montoro. The prosecutor modified the imprisonment request to two years and 6 months of restriction of freedom to be served at home for Isidro Ledesma Quijano. Isidro was somewhat distanced from the group because of health reasons.

**Namibia's Nujoma Thanks Havana, Angola for Help**

*FL2106235090 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 2302 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[From the "Exclusivo" program]

[Text] Namibian President Sam Nujoma paid special tribute to the Governments and people of Cuba and Angola for the supreme support and sacrifice offered during the struggle for his people's national liberation. This is how President Nujoma began his speech at the special UN conference for donors of financial, material, and technical resources for the reconstruction of Namibia's economy and society. Nujoma expressed his appreciation to those countries, such as Cuba and Angola, which, prior to Namibia's independence, decidedly contributed to the future of the new nation with their support and supreme sacrifice during the long and difficult fight against South Africa.

In reference to the social projects of the government of the republic, which recently attained its independence, Nujoma mentioned that 90 percent of the labor force is unemployed, 60 percent of the people are illiterate, and more than half of the population has an annual income of only \$63.

**Iranian Delegation Discusses U.S. 'Threats'**

*LD2106113890 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] The parliamentary delegation of the Islamic Majles currently in Cuba met with that country's deputy foreign minister yesterday evening. During this meeting, the expansion of the two countries' ties in light of the new international conditions and developments, and ways of expanding parliamentary cooperation were discussed. The Central News Unit reports that the two sides also exchanged views on important issues to Latin America, the U.S. threats against Cuba, East-West relations and its repercussions in the region and in the world, and the failure to implement UN Resolution 598.

**Reality in Panama Said 'Far From That Promised'**

*PA2206004990 Havana International Service  
in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[“Our America” commentary read by Manolo Ortega]

[Text] Six months after the U.S. invasion of Panama, which was carried out with the arrogant pretext of bringing order to a foreign country, the reality is far from that promised by the occupiers. With an economy in crisis, thousands of unemployed public employees, and hundreds of war refugees, who are still waiting for a solution to their housing problems, Panama is far from reflecting the image of order and progress claimed by the aggressors.

Only eight days ago war refugees of the famous El Chorrillo neighborhood took to the capital's streets to

demand just indemnification for the damage they suffered as a result of the foreign military intervention. About 500 families are surviving in cardboard booths erected in old hangars at the Albrook Military Base, near the Panamanian capital.

Amid heavy overcrowding and lacking the basic comforts of modern life, the refugees are continually displeased with the authorities. Given that none of the promises made in the wake of the bloody 20 December 1989 military intervention have been honored, the reconstruction of El Chorrillo seems farther away every day. Meanwhile, official groups are trying to force the refugees to leave the site of their former homes in the capital to build a modern tourist center there.

At the onset of this commentary, we talked about mass firings. In fact, the National Federation of Public Employee Associations reported that the firing of more than 15,000 public workers and official plans for privatization and budget cuts are part of the government's adjustment measures to satisfy Yankee demands.

A part of the invading group is no longer in Panama, but the consequences of the invasion will be felt for a long time. For the time being, however, many U.S. citizens remain on the isthmian territory and not just inside military bases.

In this regard, General Ruben Dario Paredes, former commander of the Panamanian Defense Forces, recently pointed out that several U.S. officers hold offices or occupy positions in various government institutions. Paredes added that this U.S. military presence, outside bases in the canal area, runs counter to the Torrijos-Carter treaties, which ban U.S. Armed Forces members' presence on the streets, in police barracks, or in mayoral offices. Their presence is confined to the canal area bases.

Everything seems to indicate that the second interventionist phase is being implemented six months after the U.S. invasion of Panama. In military terms, it consists of consolidating the objective, reconstructing it, and successfully exploiting it. This action, to which the current authorities have contributed, seriously harms Panamanian sovereignty and jeopardizes national identity, but it is part of the plan that the United States had drafted before it decided to deploy troops to isthmian territory.

**Havana Provincial Plenum Debates Democratization**

*FL2106141590 Havana Radio Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1155 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Excerpts] Here is a new report on the most important items of the Havana Province PCC Plenum debate at the Ciro Redondo provincial school. [passage omitted]

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] We have to show that we can renovate our single Marxist party. We have to introduce democracy within its structures. When we analyze the People's Government—we already have 15

years of People's Government—we find the need to democratize it. Perhaps my opinions are different from those expressed by Victor Gueilas. Our assembly can be defined as an assembly of the People's Government. [passage omitted]

Our party must define the functions of the party, the state, and the government. These functions must be defined from top to bottom. This is what we have to do at the National Assembly. This is what people are talking about in the streets because the process has generated enthusiasm and expectation. We, as government, as the party in government, must provide the answers. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### **Minfar Discusses Call for 4th PCC Congress**

*FL2106185390 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Excerpt] The plenary council of the Ministry of the Revolutionary Armed Forces [Minfar] General Staff's Political Section met this morning to analyze the call for the Fourth PCC Congress.

On the topics of assessment and prospect of the rectification of mistakes and negative tendencies and economic administration the delegates proposed the implementation of self-sufficiency programs, particularly in view of the positive results in some municipalities. The delegates also discussed the introduction of science and technology in large programs, the territorial definition of food programs, the rational exploitation of lands surrounding cities, and the growing of products that are not required in large scale in small areas. These areas might include homes.

The criteria of decentralizing agriculture prevailed among delegates who preferred to offer freedom to municipalities to consume what they themselves produce. The delegates also called for the implementation of a truly working distribution system.

In sum, to find a definitive and integral solution to agricultural problems, delegates proposed agricultural education at all levels and strict supervision of everyone's responsibilities. The assembly also discussed the problem of low salaries among construction and agriculture workers and the issue of services that is so irritating to the population. [passage omitted]

#### **Eastern Army Discusses Call**

*FL2106171790 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 1402 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] The Eastern Army discussed the improvement of the economic system during the first day of debate on the call for the Fourth PCC Congress. A majority of those who participated supported improving the economic system.

The distribution system and the bureaucratic mechanisms where some of the most criticized aspects. Delegates also criticized the design of shoes and clothing because they do not satisfy the needs.

Regarding the food program, the delegates said it is important that state organizations and military units become self-sufficient. The delegates also said that some harvesting mechanisms cause fruits and vegetables to deteriorate. The delegates also proposed a more fluid self-supplying mechanism.

#### **Camaguey Meeting Marks End of Provincial Plenums**

*FL2206011490 Havana Television Service  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 22 Jun 90*

[Report by Rosaura Munoz and Rosalia Arnaez]

[Excerpts] The meeting of the special plenum of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] in Camaguey Province continued this afternoon. It is presided over by Jorge Risquet Valdes, member of the PCC Politburo, and Lazaro Vazquez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and first party secretary in Camaguey Province. The current system of economic management and the function of each enterprise were heavily debated topics at the Camaguey meeting. [passage omitted]

Exemplary workers assembly meetings, as a fundamental source for the growth of the party, was one of the proposals discussed regarding the future of our party. [passage omitted]

The plenum also analyzed the possible inclusion of believers among the ranks of the party. There were opposing views on this matter. While some feel that this is an obstacle, others think that their membership is correct.

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] The most important thing for a communist is the example he sets, his unselfishness toward work, the completion of the tasks he must fulfill in defending the revolution. I think that whoever shares these principles has to be on the side of the revolution, on the side of the party. We cannot think that a religious person must lose his faith to belong to the party, just as we cannot think that religion requires us to change our scientific views of the world to live together. I think the issue here is measuring the example a man sets, his attitude, and his willingness to defend the revolution. [end recording]

Although there were many critical views on the deficiencies that we still have, the participants were generally enthusiastic that we will continue to firmly build socialism. [passage omitted]

The Camaguey plenary meeting marks the end of the process of discussing the call for the Fourth PCC Congress in our country's provincial committees. The open debate will now begin in work centers and mass organizations.

### Group of Soviet Veterans Arrive for Treatment

FL2106173390 Havana Radio Reloj Network  
in Spanish 1408 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Doctors Rodrigo Alvarez Cambra and Luis Fleites have welcomed to the country another 10 Soviet internationalists of the war in Afghanistan. They will be treated at Frank Pais Hospital.

Orlando Fundora, president of Cuba's Peace and Sovereignty of the People's Movement, and Soviet Embassy adviser (Oleg Smoliensky) were present at the airport to receive the war veterans.

Just as reported, Commander in Chief Fidel Castro has offered to receive 500 Soviet veterans in the country for their rehabilitation. The Frank Pais Hospital has provided 108 beds to receive the first group of wounded men. The other members of the first group of 108 veterans will arrive in the country within the next few days.

### Internees, Prosecutor Interviewed on Work Camp

FL2106170590 Havana Tele Rebelde Network  
in Spanish 1238 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Report by Maribel Puerto: "Meeting With the Prosecutor"; all speakers except the reporter are unidentified—recorded]

[Text] [Puerto] This is a camp where people fulfill correction work sentences with internment. Nevertheless, there are no bars here. There are only three Interior Ministry representatives here who, without weapons, look after over 150 sentenced people.

[First speaker] None of us has any complaints about the way the comrades treat us.

[Second speaker] We are free here. Nobody goes after us. We go down there and we know that we cannot leave unless we are going to work. However, if it is a matter of work, we are allowed to go and we do our work without any problem.

[Puerto] The law sentenced these people with loss of freedom. They have to serve up to three years working in production activities. The law also gives them rights.

[Third speaker] Every 12 days we leave with a pass that is in effect up to 2200 on Sunday. We leave on Friday. Aside from that there is an incentive pass for the comrades who make extra efforts in work, the outstanding workers. That pass is in effect beginning on Saturday and ends on Sunday. We get paid according to our work. That is, the more we work every day, the more we get paid.

[Puerto] What happens to that salary?

[Third speaker] It is ours. Each one decides what he is going to do with it. Since I am a father I use it for my children.

[Fourth speaker] The person that behaves well has a chance of getting his sentence suspended. Sometimes the person does not serve the entire time; he may serve half the sentence and sometimes even less. He is set free.

[Puerto] Do you work together with the comrades who work at the enterprise or are you separated?

[Fifth speaker] We work together with them.

[Puerto] How is the treatment?

[Fifth speaker] The treatment is the same. We get the same normal treatment you would get in the streets.

[Puerto] Do you mind working with a sentenced person?

[Sixth speaker] No. I am proud to work with them because in this way I can teach them. Many of the ones who have come here have never seen maguery and now they are maguery workers as I am. I have been working here since 1935. [as heard]

[Seventh speaker] I honestly tell you that this truly helps every Cuban citizen. It is not the same thing to be here as to be locked up.

[Puerto] Has it helped you?

[Seventh speaker] A lot. It has been a great experience.

[Eighth speaker] This serves as an example, it is a deterrent.

[Puerto] Mr. Prosecutor. Does the person have to serve the proposed sentence? Is there a chance for him to leave before the term is over?

[Prosecutor] The person's release does not necessarily depend on him completely serving the entire sentence. We make a monthly assessment of the sentenced person's situation at the camp. The amount and quality of his work is assessed.

[Puerto] Was this initiative taken here in Cienfuegos?

[Prosecutor] Yes. The entire collective of sentenced people participates in that meeting. The camp's management participates. A representative of the tribunal and I also participate in the meeting. The sentenced person's disposition for work, the quality of the work, the result of the work and discipline during the month are analyzed at the meeting. We follow each one of the sentenced persons based on that.

[Puerto] What happens to the one that has problems?

[Prosecutor] In accordance with Article 32 which regulates correction work with internment, the person who has repeated problems—it is not a matter of taking action with the person that has a problem for the first time—the person who repeatedly attempts to block the fulfillment of the sentence, the tribunal has the possibility.... [changes thought] The camp's management informs the tribunal and we give the tribunal our opinion. Their tribunal is informed and they are asked to

revoke the sentence and it then turns into imprisonment. As I explained to you at the beginning, correction work with internment is ancillary to imprisonment.

In the case of a person who systematically, every month, successfully serves the sentence, shows appropriate discipline, fulfills his quota, and shows good social discipline in the streets, the sentence is suspended without having been completely served. It is recommended to the tribunal—the penitentiary establishment is not the one that makes this determination—that the sentence be suspended. This person leaves the camp. He does not leave on parole; he definitely leaves the camp. Since he has left because of good behavior, he has the possibility of reporting to the national sentenced persons registry and have the crime he committed not appear on his criminal record. He rejoins society after having served part of his sanction—it could have been a third or half of the sanction. He reenters society without any kind of criminal record that might restrict his life later.

### Inter-Caribbean Affairs

#### Group Seeks Fair Elections in Haiti, Guyana

FL2106173290 Bridgetown CANA in English  
1650 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 21, CANA—Caribbean Rights, a human rights body, has called on regional governments and non-governmental organisations interested in democracy to do their utmost to ensure that the citizens of Haiti and Guyana have free and fair elections. In a statement issued here, the organisation which comprises seven national human rights groups in the region, said it wished to alert regional and international public opinion as Haiti and Guyana prepare for new general elections.

"Caribbean Rights wishes to alert regional and international public opinion of the need for vigilance to ensure that these elections are free and fair and free from fear," the statement said.

Municipal, parliamentary, and presidential elections are expected to take place in Haiti in September while presidential and parliamentary elections are constitutionally due in Guyana by May 1991.

The statement added that "Caribbean Rights has been made aware of the interest shown by the United States Commission on Human Rights (UNCHR) and the Organisation of American States in the creation of a democratic system of government in Haiti based on free and fair elections."

"Caribbean Rights will be communicating with the Provisional Electoral Council in Haiti about its own plans to monitor forthcoming elections, as was done on two previous occasions, including the 1987 elections which were wrecked by military supported political violence," it said.

In the case of Guyana, the organisation said it has noted the government's plans to welcome overseas observers for the coming elections, and will be making arrangements to have a team of observers there as well.

"It has not escaped attention that the Guyana Government's proposed legislation for election observers does not answer the fundamental question for the need for electoral reform in time for new elections—a current widespread concern of all opposition parties and a wide range of civic organisations."

"For observer teams to be effective in supporting the democratic process in any country, they must be involved in all aspects in the arrangements for elections.

"Consequently, Caribbean Rights intends to pay close attention to the arrangements to be made by both Haiti and Guyana for independent monitoring of the entire electoral process," the statement said.

### Barbados

#### DLP Problems Selecting Election Candidates

FL2106184090 Bridgetown CANA in English  
1738 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Bridgetown, Barbados, June 21, CANA—Barbados' ruling Democratic Labour Party (DLP) has run into problems as it prepares to finalise its list of candidates for general elections constitutionally due by mid-1991. Party officials have angered at least two prospective candidates who had been selected by their respective constituency branches for the poll, but whose nominations were rejected by the Executive Council.

Party Chairman Prime Minister Erskine Sandiford has played down the significance of the conflicts, pointing out that they were all part of the process of candidate selection, and called on supporters to close ranks and get on with winning the general elections.

"The Democratic Labour Party is going through the process of identifying and completing its slate of candidates," he said. "To be identified as a prospective candidate for a party, particularly a ruling party, is an honour. Only one person can come out the winner and therefore there will be some disappointment."

The DLP won 24 of the 27 seats in parliament in the May 28, 1986 general elections but now has 20 following the defection of four sitting members to form the official opposition National Democratic Party (NDP). Its problem now, however, is to find seven candidates for those constituencies in which it does not have a parliamentary representative as well as one for the proposed 28th constituency, Christ Church South.

The Executive Council, meeting Monday [18 June], turned down the nominations of attorneys-at-law Senator David Commissiong, for the city constituency, and

Deighton Rawlins, for St. Michael South Central, recommending instead former ambassador to Venezuela, attorney-at-law John Connell and businessman Johnny Tudor respectively.

The party's General Council, composed of two representatives from each constituency branch, the Executive Council and current and former parliamentarians, is scheduled to meet June 25 to ratify the selections.

Commissioning was quoted in Wednesday's [20 June] BARBADOS ADVOCATE as saying he believed the apparent rift between himself and some of the DLP's hierarchy stemmed from his left-of-centre approach and political ideology. "I have made it the hallmark of my politics to speak out on behalf of poor people and to protect, not exclusively, but especially black Barbadians," he said. He also felt since the city was one of the "most deprived places" in the island, any candidate for that constituency must promote an appropriate philosophy.

Commissioning is receiving support from the branch which has said it does not want Tudor "dumped" on the constituency. Branch President Emmerson Griffith, quoted in the BARBADOS ADVOCATE, said he would tell Prime Minister Sandiford that they did not want Tudor as their candidate and if the party leader wanted Tudor, "he will have to come and canvass for him himself."

"I want to know if the city is a dumping ground for political rejects," Griffith said. "He (Tudor) has been rejected by two different constituencies." Tudor failed to secure nomination for one of the four Christ Church Constituencies and his nomination for St. Peter was invalidated. In that constituency, held by the minority opposition Barbados Labour Party, the DLP is also having problems, with the branch being forced for the third time this year to hold a nomination meeting.

Trade unionist Yvonne Walkes is tipped to secure the nomination, but the NATION newspaper quoted an unidentified spokesman as saying that some members would refuse her support, favouring instead branch member Jack Bovell. Other DLP candidates awaiting ratification are: Dr. Carl Clarke, minister of state in the Ministry of Finance, (Church Church South) [name of constituency as received]; Prime Minister Sandiford's personal aide, Leroy McClean, (St. George South); legal assistant Karl Bynte, (Christ Church East); attorneys-at-law Tyrone Eatwick, (Christ Church West); and Errol Niles, (St. Thomas).

### Dominican Republic

#### Opposition Threatens To Walk Out of Congress

FL2206125290 Bonaire Trans World Radio  
in English 1130 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Opposition members are threatening to walk out of the Congress in the Dominican Republic. The protest

would be the result of last month's election. The opposition claims the election was marred by fraud. Both the Dominican Revolutionary Party and the Dominican Liberation Party have threatened to take part in the walkout.

### Haiti

#### Attack on State Council Meeting Site; 1 Dead

FL2106180290 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole  
in French 1600 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Excerpt] There was an attack this morning on the Hotel Santos in the Pacot section of Port-au-Prince, where the members of the State Council were going to hold a meeting. One person was killed and another wounded. State Council member Dr. Serge Villard was shot and wounded. Gabriel Jean, a member of a popular organization who was going to participate in the meeting, was killed during this attack by an armed commando on the Hotel Santos. Dr. Villard has been taken to the hospital. Here is a witness.

[Begin unidentified speaker in Creole] There was to be a meeting this morning. The popular sector was to have met with the State Council regarding the Ertha Trouillot government. The meeting was scheduled for 1000. Three men showed up, two dressed in olive green and the third in civilian clothing with a Taurus in his hand. Each of the other two had M-16's. They asked: Where is Roy? They wanted to know where Dr. Roy was. [passage omitted] [end recording]

#### State Council Questions Legagneur Venezuela Trip

FL2106170790 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpts] The press release issued on 18 June by the Ministry of Information announcing the departure of Finance Minister Violene Legagneur for Venezuela came after the Council of State had sent Information Minister Carlo Desinor a letter asking him to provide a proper explanation of the purpose of Mrs. Legagneur's visit, as well as of the commitments that might be made in the name of the Haitian Government. This is reported by the Haitian Press Agency [AHP], which cites a source very close to the State Council. [passage omitted]

Many observers feel the cabinet is showing great (?indifference) toward the current crisis between the executive and the State Council—especially since according to a member of the State Council, an unnamed government minister has several times openly shown that he is not in favor of the State Council formula.

We remind listeners that many Finance Ministry employees wrote a letter supporting Mrs. Legagneur as finance minister, saying that she has spent her entire career in the Finance Ministry and that it is therefore normal for her to have now become the nation's finance minister.

**Provincial Representative on Legagneur Affair**

FL2106190490 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Report by Wilder Thibaud from Jacmel]

[Excerpt] The conflict between the State Council and the executive branch of the government concerning the appointment of Mrs. Violene Legagneur to head the Ministry of Economy and Finance is being relayed to the provinces. Dr. Newton Jeudy, representative for south-eastern Haiti on the State Council declared, in his home area, that the struggle being waged by the State Council is a struggle for a principle. Dr. Jeudy also said the population is not going to participate in elections if the provisional president does not fire Mrs. Legagneur, as the 4 March agreement requires.

In an interview he granted us on the crisis existing between the State Council and the executive branch of the government, State Council representative Dr. Newton Jeudy told the press that the struggle they are waging is one of principle, to have rule of law triumph in Haiti. Jeudy said that the State Council had informed President Trouillot that Mrs. Legagneur had been a member of the PNP [Parti National Progressiste], Jean-Claude Duvalier's party, way back when Mrs. Legagneur, who is now minister of finance and economy, was appointed Finance Ministry director general.

Regarding the Haitian president's statement to the effect that there is no conflict between the State Council and the executive, Dr. Jeudy declared that the president wishes to cover up the problem but that this is a problem that could explode with great force if it persists.

Regarding elections, he declared that the population is not going to go out and vote if it does not trust Haiti's leaders. They do not want to have an election like the 17 January [1988] elections. However, they [not further identified] say that a single person—meaning Mrs. Legagneur—cannot block the electoral process.

[Begin Jeudy recording] [Words indistinct] there is going to be a dilemma. For example, we say, correctly and justly, that the State Council will not participate in, be associated with, any document issued by the government that bears Mrs. Legagneur's signature. Now, the electoral law is going to be out soon, most probably with Mrs. Legagneur's signature on it. Then the State Council is going to find itself in a dilemma. At that point, perhaps the population will decide. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**OAS Election Specialists Visiting Country**

FL2106163190 Port-au-Prince Radio Metropole  
in French 1600 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Two important OAS figures, election specialists Jorge Barbosa and Pierre Cote, are in Haiti on a mission. They arrived on 18 June. [passage omitted]

They will spend one week in Haiti, and intend to meet with government representatives, the members of the Provisional Electoral Council, and anyone else who may wish to contact them. [passage omitted]

**UN Election Experts To Meet Various Sectors**

FL2106164690 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] A UN mission headed by Mr. (de Medicis), special representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, is arriving in Haiti today, 20 June, and will be here until 24 June, reports a source close to the United Nations itself.

This mission, comprised of two experienced election specialists, will be arriving in Haiti today to learn what the situation is like at present in Haiti, as well as to meet with a number of Haitian sectors—for example the sectors that were to have participated in the [canceled] 18 June meeting [scheduled for New York]. They are going to follow up and then report back to the UN Security Council.

Provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot canceled, last 17 June, a work meeting that was to have taken place among herself, the UN secretary general, the State Council, the CEP [electoral council], and the Army at the United Nations in New York. Mrs. Trouillot canceled the meeting in question after encountering health problems, according to a press release from the Ministry of Information, Culture, and Coordination.

**FNCD on Membership Criteria, Date of Election**

FL2106190890 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Report by Jean-Marie Ferrari]

[Excerpts] The National Front for Change and Democracy [FNCD], a recently formed alliance, yesterday morning held its first news conference since its formation last Thursday [14 June]. [passage omitted]

At this first news conference, the FNCD announced that it is going to participate in all elections held, however, the FNCD has not yet made public the names of any of its candidates. [passage omitted]

They explained that the FNCD is open to all democrats, however, the people who participated in the 17 January 1988 elections have no place in the FNCD.

Turner Delpé of the PNDPH [National Democratic Progressive Party of Haiti], a member of the Front, said they are standing up to bar the way to everyone who does not want change; and they declared that this time, this Front—unlike the National Concerted Action Front [FNC] that used to exist—is seeking to come to power, a power that they are going to take for five years together [nan tet ansanmb], with a clear program to manage the country. [passage omitted]

Regarding the coming elections scheduled for September, one of the FNCD's influential members, Turneb Delpe, says he has reservations about the election date, which he says is not in keeping with the nation's Constitution. Is the FNCD going to participate in the elections anyway?

[Begin Delpe recording] We think that if the CEP [electoral council] says the Constitution is its compass, it should (?restrict) itself to respecting the Constitution so as not to create a precedent to allow future governments to also violate the Constitution. [end recording]

### Plans July National Convention

FL2106124290 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil  
Network in Creole 1100 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Report by Linden Cajuste]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] The National Front for Change and Democracy, FNCD, a new political alliance made up of 3 political parties and 14 people's organizations, held its first news conference Tuesday morning, 19 June, at the Oloffson Hotel. According to the document creating it, the principal mission of the FNCD, formed on 14 June, is to support the Haitian people's demands and to increase the democratic forces' chances in the elections that are to be held in Haiti. [passage omitted]

Regarding the FNCD's participation in the coming elections, if these elections are held in September, what leader will be the FNCD's candidate to the presidency? The speakers said this will depend on the national convention the FNCD will hold in the second week of July.

Many other matters were discussed during this news conference, such as insecurity and the conflict existing between provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot and the State Council.

Regarding insecurity, according to Turneb Delpe, the PNDPH's [National Democratic Progressive Party of Haiti] representative to the FNCD, it is up to the Army to shoulder its responsibilities, for it is the Army's job to provide security. If the Army does not do it, it is up to the population to organize itself.

Regarding the progressively deteriorating conflict between the president and the State Council, a conflict that constitutes an obstacle to the elections that are to be held in Haiti, the speakers said the population should mobilize to support the State Council because this is a coup d'etat attempt against the State Council. [passage omitted]

[Begin unidentified speaker recording] [passage omitted] What is absolutely certain is that all the nation's democratic forces that supported the State Council must get together so the State Council's legitimacy, full authority, [words indistinct], will be recognized because what is happening here today, what everything is pointing to, is an ongoing coup d'etat process aimed at erasing the State

Council from the government. Therefore, everyone should see this clearly. All the democratic forces that supported the State Council must continue to act along with it, to respect the commitment that everyone made in the protocol agreement. [end recording]

The FNCD is made up of 3 political parties and 14 people's organizations, such as: PNDPH; National Congress of Democratic Movements, Conacom; Unified Party of Haitian Republicans [Parti Unifie Republicains Haitiens], (PURH) [name as heard]; National People's Front, FNP; Baptiste Peasants Assemblage, RPB; Coordinating Body of Young Peasants of the Central Plateau, KJPPS; Haitian Workers Committee, COH; 17 September People's Organization, OP-17; Confederation for Democratic Unity, KID; People's Militants of the North [Militan Popile No]; Labadie Youth Movement, MJL; Association for National Liberation [Asosyasyon pou Liberasyon Nasyonal], Alina; Haitian Emigres Alliance [Alyans Emigre Ayisyen]; Peasants Movement of the Southeast, MPS; and Haitian Patriots of Chicago [Patriyot Ayisyen Chicago]. [passage omitted]

We point out that most of the people's organizations in this alliance belong to the many organizations that are in the habit of demanding justice and security before elections. Questioned about this matter by journalists yesterday during the new conference, they said they are looking for a way to enter the battle and establish security so the elections can be held normally. [passage omitted]

### Bazin Reportedly Confident of MIDH Victory

FL2106193690 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpts] In connection with the coming elections, we find that MIDH [Movement for the Establishment of Democracy in Haiti] leader Marc Bazin—on tour in Washington, capital of the United States—is continuing to make a number of important statements. Information from Washington relayed by the Haitian Press Agency [AHP] says Bazin said that in exactly three months, the MIDH will be in power in Haiti. As of today, you can start counting the days, said MIDH leader Bazin on 17 June during a visit to Washington. [passage omitted]

Bazin, who is still in Washington taking care of a money matter within the context of his economic program, said: Contrary to many citizens who say they want to be the nation's president, we of the MIDH have a program, and we know where the money is.

That is what the MIDH leader said. He has asked for, although he has provided no further explanation on this, \$600 million for the first year, 1990-91. And (?according to Bazin), in Washington they answered him: Well, Marc Bazin, you know we know you. Thus, we are going to help you.

The MIDH leader said that people are going to see what Haiti will be like in five years, and that people should hasten to take a picture of Haiti today. [passage omitted]

Regarding the conflict between the executive and the State Council over the appointment of Mrs. Violene Legagneur as finance minister, Bazin [words indistinct] before accusing the State Council of blocking the transition to democracy. Elections are of capital importance, said Marc Bazin, who attacked certain people who, according to him, think the State Council exists to [word indistinct] in Haiti, hunt down Duvalierists, judge macoutes, and even bring down the high cost of living; as well as approve this, that, and the other. Bazin, who said he invited the president to fire Mrs. Legagneur as finance minister or reshuffle the cabinet, once again held the Assembly for Concerted Action [AC] responsible for the situation in Haiti, a situation that has deteriorated. He said certain AC parties are nothing but particles [particules], worth absolutely nothing. [passage omitted]

We remind listeners that during his visit to Washington, Bazin said he thinks elections are possible in Haiti. According to Bazin, this is the first time we are going to have free and honest elections here in Haiti, elections that will have nothing in common with the 29 November 1987 elections or other elections held in Haiti. Bazin said there are three factors leading him to believe this: First, said Bazin, provisional President Ertha Pascal Trouillot is willing to hold elections; she does not intend to stay in power.

The second reason leading him to believe elections will be held normally is that there is a terrible economic crisis in Haiti, thus, not just anyone is going to take the chance of getting involved in this economic crisis that exists. The third reason is that coups d'etat are no longer possible in Haiti. [passage omitted]

### Father Aristide Criticizes Canadian Ambassador

FL2106185990 Port-au-Prince Radio Nationale  
in Creole 1300 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Father Jean Bertrand Aristide, who for the past two weeks has been touring America and Europe, on 17 June criticized the Canadian ambassador in Haiti. Aristide accused the ambassador of following the lead of the U.S. Embassy in Haiti in defining the course of events in Haiti and supporting elections that can only result in a government that will have been appointed to defend U.S. interests, particularly within the framework of the current conflictive policy of competition that exists between Washington and Paris. Thus says an article published Sunday in a paper called LA PRESSE DE MONTREAL.

Jean Bertrand Aristide says: We have the impression that the attitude of the Canadian Embassy is the reflection of a government under guardianship.

Father Aristide also said he feels people cannot speak of free and honest elections when they refuse to speak of justice back home in Haiti. Father Aristide said, further: We are not against elections. But how can we even envision free elections when the biggest of Duvalierist criminals continue to circulate freely, when they cannot even manage to punish them in Haiti? As long as they refuse to listen to the Haitian people's voice; as long as they refuse to implement an in-depth structural change that will permit a legitimate, credible government that can assure the emergence of justice, the war they (?are imposing) on the Haitian people will continue to persist in Haiti and we will continue to defend ourselves, continue to resist while waiting for a real change in Haiti.

Those were statements made by Father Jean Bertrand Aristide while on a current tour of America and Europe. He criticized the Canadian ambassador in Haiti Sunday, accusing him of being towed along by the U.S. Embassy in Haiti.

### President Obtains Additional Credits in Japan

PA2106041890 Mexico City Red Nacional  
13 Imevision Television in Spanish 1300 GMT  
20 Jun 90

[Text] President Carlos Salinas de Gortari's trip to Japan has a clear economic and commercial accent. However, the Japanese parliamentarians delighted in the fact that President Salinas took time out from his activities to meet with them.

President Salinas has visited the Japanese Diet or legislature. He stressed the support of the Japanese Government's efforts to improve trade relations between the two countries.

[Begin Salinas recording] We have already begun a broad program of channeling investments and financing and expanding Mexico's productive framework. These investments from Japan practically double the present Japanese investment in Mexico. [end recording]

President Salinas said now is the time to strengthen a 400-year-old [as heard] relationship between the two countries. He stressed the creation of the 21st Century Commission, which will maintain permanent consultations between Mexico and Japan.

He said that he had never found reticence among Japanese businessmen. All they want is the continuity of the development policy for foreign investment. President Salinas said this during a meeting with Japanese newsmen. Japanese press and television have closely covered President Salinas' activities in Tokyo.

The Mexican president met with the Japanese media at the National Press Club and said that the Japanese business sector has reacted positively by taking specific steps to make investments in Mexico. President Salinas referred to Mexico's open-door policy for foreign investments and said that the Mexican Constitution's norms will be respected in every case. The chief of the Executive Branch recalled that the registration of Mexico's stock in Tokyo's stock market has practically been completed as part of the strategy to channel investments and financial resources to Mexico.

[Begin Salinas recording] We now seek to strengthen our relations with Japan. The main goal is to increase and diversify our exports in this market; sponsor Japanese investments; modernize the country's industrial plants; and increase cooperation in the tourism, science, technology, education, and ecology sectors. [end recording]

Within the framework of President Salinas's visit to Tokyo, the Ministry of Industry and Foreign Trade announced that a \$300 million credit had been granted to support Mexican exporters. The credit was agreed to with state and private organizations in Japan, and it will have a five-year term. Also, EXIMBANK of Japan has confirmed that a \$345-million credit for building a thermoelectric plant in Michoacan has been granted. The credit will be supplemented with an additional

\$145-million credit from the Mitsubishi Corporation. These new credits, plus those granted on Monday [18 Jun] to fight pollution, raise the amount of fresh resources obtained by President Salinas' visit to Tokyo to the amount of \$1.605 billion.

### Council for Democracy Presents Electoral Proposal

PA2106170290 Mexico City UNOMASUNO in Spanish  
12 Jun 90 pp 1, 4

[Report by Ramon Zurita Sahagun]

[Text] The Council for Democracy [Consejo para la Democracia]—composed of representatives of the PRI [Institutional Revolutionary Party], PAN [National Action Party], and PRD [Party of the Democratic Revolution], as well as intellectuals, researchers, and businessmen—have demanded that the new Federal Electoral Code create an autonomous and independent supreme electoral body, establish run-off presidential elections, define penal sanctions against those who violate electoral laws, and grant ministers of religious groups the right to vote.

During a news conference, Julio Faesler and Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, president and treasurer of this political organization's Council of Directors, respectively, said that only in this way will Mexico be able to enter the new phase of democracy because democracy is not the possession of any single party.

In revealing the salient points that should be included in the electoral reforms the Chamber of Deputies will be debating in the next few weeks, Council for Democracy members underscored the need to have a fair law and implement it faithfully.

They demanded the creation of an autonomous and impartial supreme electoral body and said that its director general and main officials, the director of the National Electorate Registry, and those in charge of electoral watchdog commissions be appointed by this body's higher governing body. "To facilitate the legislative approval of the magistrate-advisers [consejeros magistrados], the chief executive's proposals may be submitted only after a consultation with national political parties."

They also pointed out that polling booth [casilla] officials should be selected through a drawing.

The Council for Democracy's proposal stated that the voting lists must be prepared using census techniques and based on the Civil Registry, and the political parties must keep an eye on its preparation. It stated that the voter identification documents must include name, place of residence, photograph, place and date of birth, fingerprints, and signature.

The group proposed that the Electoral Tribunal be granted full power and jurisdiction and that the magistrates be selected through the same mechanism applied to the magistrate-advisers of the supreme electoral body.

During the electoral process, the authenticity of voting ballots must be ascertained by having all party representatives at the polling booths sign the reverse side. Also, voters must identify themselves by showing their respective document and the appearance of their name on the voting list must be confirmed; electoral packages must be duly signed and sealed and accompanied by tally sheets and must exhibit a number, and that number, which shows the outcome of the vote, must also be spelled out; and indelible ink must be used.

The results of the voting must be exhibited outside each polling booth and the documents must be transported to the corresponding places, depending on whether the elections held are at the district, municipal, state, or federal levels.

The sanctions that the Federal Electoral Code must include pertain to the following illegal actions: robbery; infringement; coercion; vote supplantation; use of public human or material resources to benefit a political party or candidate; and alteration of voting lists, documents, or election results.

The council also called for the establishment of a run-off presidential election should none of the candidates manage to garner an absolute majority during the first round. Its proposal also stated that the right to freedom of expression rules out defining the airing of opinions and judgments on the development of the elections and the electoral results as a crime. That right also guarantees access to the media, but the council demands that judgments be truthful, objective, and impartial.

The document is signed by Rodolfo Gonzalez Guevarra (PRI); Ifigenia Martinez, Porfirio Munoz Ledo, Samuel del Villar, and Arnoldo Martinez (PRD); and Diego Fernandez de Cevallos, Carlos Castillo Peraza, and Gonzalo Altamirano (PAN). This proposal is also supported, among others, by Enrique Krauze, Federico Reyes Heróles, Luis Javier Garrido, Jorge Castaneda, Carlos Monsivais, Eraclio Zepeda, Rogelio Sada, Emilio Goicochea Luna, and Marie Claire Acosta.

#### **Changes Sought for PRI Image, Methodology**

*PA2006235290 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
0155 GMT 18 Jun 90*

[Text] Zacatecas, 17 June (NOTIMEX)—Representatives from the Institutional Revolutionary Party [PRI] delegations from Aguascaliente, Durango, Jalisco, Colima, Guanajuato, Queretaro, Tlaxcala, and Zacatecas States demanded a change in their party's name and image today.

During the PRI's third regional meeting, the representatives demanded radical reform and not just "the appearance of reform," and a change in the methods and procedures used to elect candidates and leaders.

At the same time Victor Basave Benitez, deputy secretary for propaganda and ideology, said that the modernization of the PRI requires the participation of its rank and file, otherwise it will all remain simple rhetoric.

National leader Luis Donaldo Colosio will be in Ciudad Cuauhtemoc, Colima on 28 June—one year before the gubernatorial election—to learn about his party's efforts to seek unity.

In Puebla, the National Action Party (PAN), the Party of the Democratic Revolution (PRD), and the Mexican Cardenist Party (PFCRN), have indicated that to draw up a new federal electoral register, the state electoral registers also must be changed.

The parties also said that it was important to start the new electoral register with people who would not take part in "fraud and other political chicanery."

#### **Deputy Secretary on Satellite, Communications**

*PA2106172690 Mexico City XHTV Television  
in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] The Transportation and Communications Secretariat reported today that the Solidarity satellite, which will be operational in late 1993, will have more power and coverage than the Morelos satellite. The Solidarity satellite will cover areas of Central and South America, in addition to Mexico.

Deputy Communications Secretary Carlos Mier y Teran has said that the new Mexican satellite will be operational in late 1993, adding that it will be more powerful than the Morelos satellite that is now in operation.

He added that the project for the construction and deployment of the satellite in space will be bid at the international level to determine who will build and put the satellite into orbit.

[Begin Mier y Teran recording] This satellite will have over twice the capacity of the Morelos satellite. It is a more powerful satellite and provides more coverage. In addition to covering Mexico, the satellite will cover areas of Central and South America. Hence, the idea to name it Solidarity. [end recording]

The deputy communications secretary reiterated that the government will continue to exercise its control over communications, even after foreigners hold stock in the Mexican telephone company Telefonos de Mexico. He was interviewed after he opened the working meeting of the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain (UPAE).

## El Salvador

### Cristiani on Summit, Oqueli Murder Investigation

PA2106135790 San Salvador Canal Doce Television  
in Spanish 0300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] During an assessment today of the Central American summit, which concluded yesterday in Antigua, Guatemala, Salvadoran President Alfredo Cristiani stressed the common viewpoints shared by the Central American governments in the economic field.

President Cristiani assessed the main agreements signed in Antigua, Guatemala, and stated that the economic summit is an important step toward Central American economic integration. Cristiani said that regional economic integration will help our countries face the challenges entailed by Central America's incorporation into the world market.

In Cristiani's opinion, the most important aspect of this Central American summit is the recognition that the area's macroeconomic imbalances can be corrected through the coordination of adjustment programs, whose social costs should be immediately minimized.

[Cristiani] *Each of us is trying to make efforts in our own countries, but we believe that insofar as each Central American country becomes involved in our region's economic problems, we will even be able to implement better adjustment programs and to reduce the immediate social effects of these programs so that they become a little more acceptable.*

In this regard, the Program of Economic Action for Central America, PAECA, agreed upon within the context of the Antigua Declaration, includes working guidelines for the region's economic cabinets. The guidelines emphasize social compensation programs to help the region's low-income sectors.

As for the balance of military forces in the region, a topic that according to [word indistinct] should be discussed from an economic point of view because of the excessive amount of resources that are used for defense expenditures, President Cristiani defended the thesis that the Salvadoran Armed Forces have grown in direct proportion to guerrilla offensives. Cristiani said that as long as the cause of the Armed Forces' growth is not eliminated, the military forces will retain their size and budget.

[Cristiani] *The Central American presidents believe that if we succeed in attaining peace and political stability in our countries, social development programs will obviously become a priority for us. Once the possible reduction of the military forces in our countries is conducted, which would be an attempt to seek a balance of forces in the area—but only after the causes that led to the growth of our Armed Forces disappear—we would invest the resources that are now used for the military in our social development.*

Regarding the report that President Cerezo presented to Cristiani concerning the identity of the murderers of Salvadoran politician Hector Oqueli Colindres and Guatemalan Hilda Flores, Cristiani said that the long report rules out the participation of any Salvadoran citizen in the murder, thus placing a question mark on the possible involvement of Guatemalan citizens in the crime.

[Cristiani] *I personally believe that the report is missing one hypothesis, or at least this hypothesis is not explained in the report. The report assumes that the attack was aimed at Hector Oqueli Colindres. My question is—and I say this because I want to be thorough and because I am covering all possibilities, but this does not mean that there was a [words indistinct]—what if the attack was aimed at Hilda Flores? The conclusions of the report do not include that possibility.*

In Antigua, Guatemala, Cerezo told the press that the investigation has been concluded and that he would only continue investigating the case if the Salvadoran judicial authorities asked him to do so. It seems, however, that the report did not identify the persons responsible for the crime. Cristiani said that this case will be transferred to the Salvadoran Attorney General's Office to prevent its politization and to allow the judicial authorities to decide which steps should be taken in this case.

### Defense Ministry on Armed Forces' Reduction

PA2106152290 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY  
in Spanish 20 Jun 90 p 2

[Text] The Armed Forces have rejected what they termed as "new provocations" from the FMLN-FDR [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front-Democratic Revolutionary Front] terrorist groups and have said their numbers will not be reduced if the subversives do not put down their weapons first.

The Defense Ministry said yesterday the Armed Forces trust that the talks between the government and the FMLN-FDR will be fruitful, and it reasserted its support for the efforts being exerted by President Alfredo Cristiani's government.

However, the Defense Ministry emphasized that "the Armed Forces of El Salvador are willing to reduce their numbers—approximately 60,000 men—as proposed in the latest presidential summit once the FMLN-FDR put down their weapons to join the country's democratic life."

Nevertheless, the source said that "the two parties, meaning the government and the FMLN-FDR, should be the ones to reach an agreement on the issue."

The terrorist groups have recently increased their attacks on the barracks and the country's electric infrastructure, even in the capital, while the Salvadoran Government and the FMLN delegations have begun peace talks in Mexico City.

News reports revealed last evening that the terrorist leaders yesterday insisted on their demands that the government make "strong reductions and purges" in the Army as a condition to end the armed conflict.

The sources say that, upon conclusion of the meeting, terrorist leader Roberto Canas, member of the "FMLN political-diplomatic commission," said that "the Armed Forces' issue is a substantial part of the negotiations and no progress will be made if it is not settled."

There is no information on whether the government has outlined its views or not.

Likewise, Alvaro de Soto, representative of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, confirmed that the talks began in an atmosphere of cordiality and respect "and were marked by the two parties' goodwill."

Meanwhile, the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa, said that the latest FMLN-FDR attacks on the civilian population, plus the constant psychological campaign resulting from the rebels' threat to launch a second offensive against the Salvadoran people, "can be interpreted as a clear threat to the Salvadorans."

The FMLN threatened on 21 May that it would launch offensives "at any scale" as long as political agreements are not reached.

"We allow ourselves the legitimate right to defend ourselves and to launch military offensives at any scale," the FMLN stated on that occasion.

"The increase of terrorist attacks launched by the FMLN-FDR leaders on a daily basis practically do not affect the government or the Armed Forces. Instead, honest hard-working citizens suffer the consequences," the Army said.

The FMLN-FDR's constant threats of launching a second offensive are a clear sign that the terrorists do not advocate a political solution through a dialogue. "This shows their willingness to seek a utopian military solution," the Armed Forces added.

"However, that threat has neither basis nor validity, because the FMLN-FDR accepted participation in the talks to reach a political solution for the Salvadoran people's benefit.

### Reportage Views FMLN, Government Talks

#### FMLN Warns Of War Upsurge

PA2206032590 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish  
0109 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] San Salvador, 21 Jun (NOTIMEX)—If there is an impasse in the peace negotiations that are being held between the Salvadoran Government and the guerrillas, there could be an upsurge in the 10-year civil war that has shaken this country. Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) leaders warned today about a

lack of will on the part of the government and the Army to pave the way toward progress in the talks that are being held in Mexico.

Commander Miguel Lopez of the FMLN General Staff and "Sebastian," political representative of the rebels who operate in Chalatenango, agreed that the Armed Forces have not reduced the intensity of the counterinsurgency war at any time.

On the contrary, they added, at the end of the first round of talks between the FMLN and the government held last May in Caracas, the Army increased its attacks against guerrilla-controlled zones.

In that sense, they noted that the Salvadoran Army has maintained a large-scale counterinsurgency operation in Chalatenango with the participation of some 1,500 troops.

Regarding the negotiations that have been held since 19 June at the Mexican ocean resort of Oaxtepec in the state of Morelos, the rebel leaders expressed their concern about the "ever-increasing" possibility that the government delegation in alliance with the Armed Forces may attempt to thwart the process.

The leaders said that there is "flexibility" on the part of the FMLN to secure a peace agreement. However, they noted that in view of a delayed action on the part of the government and the Army, the guerrillas will respond with a large-scale military offensive that may include the use of anti-aircraft missiles.

#### UN Representative Comments

PA2206034090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0111 GMT  
22 Jun 90

[Text] Oaxtepec (Mexico), 21 Jun (EFE)—Peruvian citizen Alvaro De Soto, personal envoy of UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said today in Oaxtepec (Mexico) that it will be difficult for the guerrillas and the Salvadoran Government to attain peace this year, although they may reach a cease-fire.

De Soto represents UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar at the talks between representatives of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN) and the Salvadoran Government, which began on Tuesday, 19 June, in Oaxtepec, aimed at reaching a peace agreement for El Salvador.

Alvaro de Soto said that some progress was made regarding the issue of the Armed Forces in the meetings that were held separately and jointly. He stated that both parties showed "antagonistic" positions. However, he added that the duty of the United Nations is to mediate the differences. He refused to comment on the progress made by the FMLN representatives and the government delegation because he is of the opinion that "his comments may endanger the negotiations."

Meanwhile, Commander Shafik Handal, head of the FMLN delegation, said this morning that the debate "was exhausted" as a result of the rough and frank dialogue at the talks; this made the intervention of the UN representative necessary.

On the other hand, Justice Minister Oscar Santamaria, head of the Salvadoran Government delegation, said that a reduction in arms cannot be expected. He added that a purge of the Salvadoran Army is included in the negotiations, but noted that "it is not the right moment now for an Army purge."

Santamaria urged the FMLN to join the democratic system, given the ease at which they could do so now. He added finally that the guerrillas should think about their strategy "because at this stage of the ball game, democratization is in order in the region."

Oaxtepec is a resort in the State of Morelos located 100 km south of Mexico City.

#### Rebel Station on Government Radio Jamming

PA2206025090 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos  
in Spanish to El Salvador 0011 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] [Words indistinct] in the negotiations. Everything seems to indicate that on 16 May the Salvadoran Government did not begin a process of peace negotiations but a large-scale offensive. The negotiations are merely part of the psychological war that supports military actions.

Through the negotiations, the government intends to tie us down politically to prevent us from responding militarily. The government radio jamming intends to keep us mute while the Armed Forces [word indistinct] our military annihilation and even boast about it by reporting false arrests of guerrilla chiefs and false deaths of [words indistinct].

In view of that situation, the possibility of reaching a cease-fire through political agreements—as established in point no. 2 of the Geneva Agreements—becomes even more unlikely.

We will continue making efforts at the negotiations. We will try to make the government stop jamming our radio stations, and we will respond militarily to the government offensives, as we have been doing thus far. We will even launch medium-size and large-scale operations in any part of the country whenever necessary.

Up until now we have waged a [word indistinct] battle to evade the jamming of our radio stations. Considering that the negotiations with all of the country's political and social forces have resumed and considering that a political debate—in which our positions are fully explained and discussed—is necessary to attain peace, our battle against the radio jamming will also be waged in the political field.

We dare the government to give proof of its political resolve and of its respect for freedom of expression by ceasing its radio jamming. If it is true that the government is strong and that the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] lacks the people's support, then it has nothing to fear.

[Words indistinct] political and social forces, political parties, [passage indistinct] radio newscasts.

#### Editorial Urges FMLN To Stop Violence

PA2106123090 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA  
in Spanish 20 Jun 90 p 7

[Text] The recent summit of Central American presidents, with the presence of Panamanian President Endara as observer, centered its efforts on economic integration as evidence of the post-war climate that is beginning to be felt in the area. Naturally, however, political aspects of great importance for our country were also discussed. In their political declaration, the presidents reiterated their call to the FMLN [Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front] to immediately stop any type of violent actions that may directly or indirectly affect the civilian population. This, in reality, is a clamor from the Salvadoran people who do not understand how the process of negotiation that is systematically under way under the auspices and with the firm support of the UN secretary general can take place while sabotage and violent actions that produce anxiety among the population continue.

It is true that the Geneva Agreement, which will be the basis of the current negotiation phase, states that political agreements must be reached to stop the armed confrontation and any action that violates the rights of the civilian population. However, the need to achieve that first definitive result in the negotiations should not prevent violence from being stopped in order to further encourage the talks for an agreement and above all, to give the people assurances that we are advancing toward peace. The presidents' new call to the FMLN in Antigua is a result of a process of re-evaluating the regional conflict. We do not believe that it is based on subjective appreciations of the weakness or strength of the parties involved. Therefore, should the FMLN accept the presidents' call, instead of becoming weakened, it would confirm that it is sincerely participating in the peace efforts.

The negotiation has its own dynamics, and at this time it would not be realistic to believe that any of the parties could arbitrarily manipulate the process. An agenda was approved on the points to be discussed, and there is clarity regarding the matters that must be debated and on which agreements must be reached. The tactical use of violence is practically useless as a means to exert influence on the dialogue process and more and more becomes an unjust sacrifice for the people. People want definitive peace, but also deserve to be freed from the affliction caused by violence. To do so would amount to

understanding the reality of the current conflict and getting rid of concepts that have actually been outdated by the events themselves.

### Guatemala

#### Defense Minister Disagrees With Troop Reduction

PA2106200490 Panama City ACAN in Spanish  
1901 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Guatemala City, 21 Jun (ACAN-EFE)—Defense Minister General Juan Bolanos today voiced his disagreement with a reduction of troops proposed in the most recent Central American summit. In July, there will be 150,000 troops in Central America.

The minister told ACAN-EFE today: "We do not agree with the reduction proposed by certain Central American presidents and we oppose any attempt to diminish the number of our troops."

Gen. Bolanos stressed that the Guatemalan Army "instead of reducing its forces, should increase them" because, he believes, there are regions that lack security.

According to military sources, following the announcement of a reduction in the Nicaraguan Army to 41,000 soldiers, the Central American armed forces will have approximately 150,000 men in July.

During the economic summit held in Guatemala this past weekend, Nicaraguan President Violeta Chamorro proposed a reduction in the armies of the isthmus to her colleagues.

Guatemalan Army spokesman Colonel Arturo Isaacs said that the military institution disagrees with the troop reduction because its situation is different from that of the other countries.

Guatemalan Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera also said that, for the time being, there is no possibility of reducing the Guatemalan military forces.

The commission on security, verification, control, and limitation of armaments—comprised of the Central America deputy foreign ministers—will meet in Costa Rica on 31 July to technically analyze a military reduction in the region.

Despite Chamorro's announcement, the Nicaraguan and Salvadoran armies are the largest with 41,000 and 41,650 men, respectively.

According to Commander Humberto Ortega, the Nicaraguan armed forces, which had 96,600 men in January, now have 70,000.

Guatemala holds third place with 31,700, followed by Honduras with 16,600, and Panama with 12,000 men.

Costa Rica is the only Central American country without an army. It has not had one since 1949; it has only an 8,000-men security force.

#### Bodies of Tortured Victims Found in Capital

PA2106234590 Guatemala City Teleonce Television  
0400 GMT 16 Jun 90

[Text] Seven bodies showing signs of having been tortured were found on the outskirts of Guatemala City on 15 June.

The bodies of two peasants were found on the road from Vista Hermosa neighborhood to San Isidro farm in Zone 16. The victims were approximately 22 and 30 years old, respectively; their hands had been cut off. The evidence found at the site revealed that the peasants had been shot with a 12-gauge shotgun.

In addition, the bodies of two residents of Guatemala City's Zone Three were found in Santa Elena Barillas, Guatemala Department. One of the bodies was identified as that of 30-year old Milton Orfeo Pena Itzun and the other as that of 25-year old Edgar Rolando Ortiz Cruz. Many signs of torture were found on the two bodies.

In the afternoon, three more bodies were found in El Mayan Gold property near Villanueva.

#### Rebels Kill Two Enlisted Soldiers, Wound One

PA2106123690 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE  
in Spanish 20 Jun 90 p 8

[Text] According to official reports, two soldiers were killed and one was critically wounded on 15 June during a clash between members of the 6th Military Zone of Quiche and a group of rebels in Cimientos de Caba jurisdiction, Quiche Department.

The incident occurred as a contingent of soldiers combed the area and noticed that an undetermined number of subversives were harassing the neighbors. A fierce clash ensued between the two groups when the soldiers tried to stop the rebels' activities.

Corporal Efrain Leonardo Sanchez and Private Miguel Angel Madrid Sanabria were killed, and another soldier was critically wounded.

#### Editorial Questions Who 'Really' Rules Country

PA2106171190 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO  
in Spanish 13 Jun 90 p 9

[Text] Much to the surprise of the journalists covering events at the National Congress, Deputy Alfonso Cabrera, official candidate of the ruling party, announced this morning that the executive branch was withdrawing the tax "package deal" or the economic draft bills. Nothing to this effect was known, and therefore it surprised everyone. However, Deputy Cabrera also announced the reasons for the withdrawal of the draft bills from Congress when he said: "When I returned from touring the interior of the Republic, I learned there was deep concern over the economic measures proposed by the president. Last night I studied

the issue, and this morning I met with President Cerezo, and he agreed to withdraw the proposed package of economic measures."

It is significant that, following his tour through the interior of the country, Deputy Cabrera finds out there is deep concern over the possibility of a new "tax package deal." It is evident that in that tour he was able to observe the prevailing discontent and how worn out the ruling party is, both in the interior of the country and in the capital city. Therefore, the withdrawal maneuver is more of a political move than an economic move. Something similar had already been hinted at by the president of congress, to the effect that the "package deal" might be withdrawn in order to prevent the ruling party from wearing out even more. However, it is interesting to note that the "package deal" that allegedly took the "experts" of the economic cabinet so many hours of work to prepare only took Cabrera one night "to study the issue." It is even more surprising that it only took having breakfast with Cerezo to convince him to withdraw the economic laws package that the president himself had defended the previous Sunday in his very boring "Let's Talk" program, which not even his family—much less the people—watch.

At any rate, it should have been the president himself who announced the decision to withdraw the economic laws project, because, after all, it was he who presented the project on behalf of the executive branch and who vigorously defended it. The announcement by the "dauphin" only serves to ridicule the members of the economic cabinet, because both the minister of economy as well as the minister of public finances were at that time explaining the draft law to the deputies of the economic commission of congress. They were left out in the cold when the reporters asked them why the project they had just defended had been withdrawn. The astonished finance minister only dared to say that he knew nothing official about "those rumors." Once more, we see how the interests of a party prevail over the improvised projects. Evidently those who criticized the package deal, saying that it had been improvised, it was not technical, and it was harmful to the interests of the people, were right. It would be ideal if it were shelved once and for all, but the problem with liquidity is continuing. At any rate, it is an opportune moment that must be used so that in a serene and cordial manner we listen to those who have spoken against the "package deal." (This is what Cabrera called it, although the president does not like this little word.) These talks should be personally conducted by the president or the ministers of the economic branch, who are the experts. Could it be that President Cerezo wants his "dauphin" to find the solutions? That would be very serious, because it would force us to doubt who is really ruling Guatemala.

#### Column Condemns Government Corruption, 'Chaos'

PA2106144090 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE  
in Spanish 16 Jun 90 p 11

[Political Arena (Tinglado Politico) column by Marta Altoaguirre: "Official Crime"]

[Text] One step at a time, the government has led the country into economic chaos. The cause: abuse in handling the money collected by the state, the greed of officials to get more and more funds without explaining or justifying how they are spent, and the ignorance, submission, or corruption of entities that supposedly must control and oversee public spending.

Where is the more than 12 billion quetzals that have entered the country as public sector debt? What happened to the report submitted by the president of congress, which some deputies said omitted information on the resources that were obtained? Where are the IGSS [Guatemala Social Security Institute] reserves? Where are the revenues from the sale of oil? How is it that the probe on the mishandling of the AID funds to provide fluids for dehydrated children has taken two years? What about the \$12 million in AID funds earmarked for Indeca [National Institute of Agricultural Marketing] that cannot be found? Why are the people who have used their privileged official status to bring in large numbers of Mercedes Benz, BMW, and Volvo cars not identified?

The only part of the state spending that can be seen is related to the salaries of officials and public employees, which is a pittance. Very small amounts have been disbursed—just enough to prevent the total paralysis of services. That is why the attitude of this spendthrift government must be described as criminal, because it has caused the deaths of thousands of Guatemalans who have no one to care for them in their illnesses or to give them medicine at affordable prices. It is sad for the government to boast that now the people's lives are respected, when Guatemalans are powerless to help their dying relatives because there is no one to whom to turn.

No hospital operates even half-way efficiently. If a patient is lucky, he is charged arbitrarily. When patients are admitted, they must bring their own needles for sutures, serum, and medication, and, of course, a wad of bills to pay for all sorts of exams. If he is very ill, he is not given any treatment, because the few resources available are used to care for those with better prognoses. To compound the situation, the loss of the quetzal's purchasing power has caused further deterioration of the living standard, causing greater malnutrition and poorer sanitary conditions because of the proliferation of unplanned houses with secondhand sheets of tin for roofs and wooden boards or cartons for walls. Such housing lacks minimum protection, drinking water, and sanitary services—we are all familiar with it.

Yet, some people are happy—those groups that comprise the "new class" of millionaires, the privileged elite, who enjoy special state favors, and the shortsighted who lack

a vision of the reality of the nation, which is dying because of the poverty the current administration has increased. Those supporting the latest economic measures adopted by the government argue that they were inevitable and the least painful way to overcome the lack of resources. How can they not remember that with each new "package" they impose they are only worsening the poverty of all the people, because there is no readjustment in public spending? How can they not realize that the adopted measures just save President Vinicio Cerezo's hide for a few more months, while Guatemalans sink deeper?

It is a mistake to describe the adopted measures as neoliberal policy or the correct measures. To be sure, socialists are delighted to use that adjective. A neoliberal policy can never be based on corruption, privilege, and fiscal deficit. Those designing the isolated and erratic measures are ensuring the survival of a government that should have left power a long time ago, because they—in complicity with local and foreign bureaucrats—fail to realize that the price of such "democratic idealism" has been a catastrophe for all Guatemalans.

### Nicaragua

#### Presidency Minister Comments on Disarmament

PA2106123390 Managua Sistema Nacional de Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Text] Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo announced today that approximately 2,000 members of the Nicaraguan Resistance [RN] still have to be disarmed. According to Lacayo, the RN members will turn over heavy weapons during the next couple of days.

[Begin recording] [Lacayo] The demobilization of the RN includes the delivery to and destruction by ONUCA [UN Observer Group for Central America] of all the weapons in their possession. We understand that some of the heavier weapons and rifles have been placed in safekeeping by them until the last moment. We are nearing that moment because the final deadline agreed upon by the Security Council was 29 June, which is 10 days away. We are certain that in these 10 days those weapons will be delivered as the final stage in the demobilization.

[Reporter] How many more have to be demobilized?

[Lacayo] We think that, taking into consideration the Southern Front, Yatama, and the members of the Northern Central Front, there should be approximately 2,000 members left.

[Reporter] What will definitely happen with Godoy?

[Lacayo] Whatever President Chamorro decides. [end recording]

Lacayo said that as soon as the Sandinist People's Army is reduced, the government is interested in professionalizing it.

[Begin recording] [Lacayo] Of course we want the Army to be professionalized even more. For that we need the contribution of countries that want to help us achieve this.

[Reporter] Are there specific plans for [words indistinct].

[Lacayo] We are still studying the countries with which this would be most effective. I think there are several alternatives. We will make those decisions with the Army High Command. But there is an interest in making our Army an army for peacetime. As was stated in a recent communique, the Army should be able to contribute to the country's development and safeguard the security of Nicaraguans. This requires a professionalism that can be perfected.

[Reporter] In the technical-military aspect, will new weapons be obtained?

[Lacayo] We are in favor of limiting weapons. We think that in peacetime we do not need new weapons. [end recording]

#### Dreyfus, Lacayo Give News Conference

PA2106181490 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 18 Jun 90

[News conference by Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus and Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo with unidentified reporters at Blue Room of Managua's Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport—live]

[Text] [Moderator] The news conference will begin with statements by Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus, who will make a brief introduction following his return with Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo from the Central American summit.

[Dreyfus] Thank you very much. Nicaraguans, in line with our policy of keeping you up-to-date and abreast of the activities of your government, I am pleased to report that we have just returned from the summit in Guatemala.

The summit was of great significance because, for the first time, presidents of five elected governments and one invited government—that of Panama—met there. This summit is also very significant because, within our efforts since the Esquipulas [agreement], and because of the enormous progress that has been made in efforts to establish peace in the area, this summit has been characterized by the fact that 80 percent of it was devoted to economic problems.

Through the media and [word indistinct] you will have access to the various declarations. The [final] document is very interesting because its initial section refers to all the goals and objectives of the five Central American

presidents, and a second section refers to strategies and commitments to undertake action, particularly of an economic type, in order for all of us to reintegrate into a Central American common market with entirely different dimensions and projections, which may well be called an integration effort for exporting traditional and nontraditional products to both traditional markets and markets for our area.

The other characteristic of this document is that it involves and takes into account two players. Who are they? The players are: 1) the Central American people; and 2) labor unions, businessmen, the intellectual community, the church, foundations, and nongovernmental organizations. These are new elements that are being incorporated into Central America's economic revitalization.

The chief objective of Central America's revitalization is to upgrade the standard of living of the entire region. This document says, as Pope John Paul II stated, that the new name for peace is development. In a recent speech addressed to the international community, the Pope said it was impossible to separate peace from development. The Central American presidents adopted that Catholic Church ideal. I will later be glad to answer questions. Now, here's Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo.

[Lacayo] The presidents are wholeheartedly committed to respecting the human rights of Central Americans. We discussed the topic of limiting weapons in the region, and we programmed the first Security Commission meeting, mentioned in the Esquipulas Accord, for this purpose. The meeting will be held in San Jose, Costa Rica, on 31 July. Also discussed was the topic of eradicating illegal drug trafficking in the region, and so we scheduled an important meeting in Managua on 20 and 21 July. The major achievements in terms of peace—demobilization, as is the case of the Nicaraguan Resistance and Yatama [Miskito, Sumu, and Rama Indians, and Creole groups Organization], and arms reduction, which is also the case in Nicaragua, where a timetable has been set to substantially reduce the armed forces—were recognized during the meeting.

This meeting served to talk, as the foreign minister said, of a new phase in Central America, the phase when we get into the topic of development, something for which our people have been longing. Development entails the existence of a foundation that permits its implementation. The presidents' meeting frankly brought to the fore how peace, the consolidation of democracy, and respect for human rights, which we are experiencing in Nicaragua, can contribute toward promoting these achievements in the rest of the Central American isthmus.

We, along with Mrs. Chamorro, feel extremely pleased by Nicaragua's role in this summit. The Central American presidents made breakthroughs in topics that were difficult to get into during the previous meetings, such as the topic of development, for example. A climate of enthusiasm can be felt, and it will likely bring major

benefits for the Central American region. Another part of the document contains reference to expediting migration, travel, and transportation through the isthmus, improving communications, coordinating efforts to renegotiate the foreign debt, and undertaking efforts abroad to obtain resources for a number of projects that open up an extremely interesting outlook for Central America.

Let me repeat, the Nicaraguan delegation was pleased and honored to have been with our Central American brothers and to have participated in a summit where progress is clearly felt for the future of this region, which is in such great need of development. We will answer your questions on the agreements. Tomorrow, they will be reported at length in the news media. We do know there are many questions on the matter, and we will gladly answer them. Thank you. No questions? Thank you, we are happy to know our remarks were so clear, and there are no doubts. Thank you to all of you and good night.

#### **Yatama Indians To Relocate in Development Centers**

PA2106153190 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 pp 1,4

[Report by Melba Altamirano]

[Text] Some 2,000 men who are members of the indigenous Yatama [Miskito, Sumu, Rama Indians, and Creole groups organization], who are currently in the process of disbanding, will be relocated in three "development centers" in the Autonomous North Atlantic Region (RAAN), according to Dr. Gustavo Tablada, director of the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute (INRA).

Tablada said he told Osorno Coleman, the leader of the Yatama organization, that three communities have already been set aside. Simalila, 50 km north of Puerto Cabezas, has been selected, as well as others, especially in upstream Rio Coco, in Rio Waspuc, and in the area of Francia Sirpi, specifically in Wisconsin.

Tablada added that these Indian groups will be taken care of by the INRA or by the Repatriation Institute and an interministerial commission. Some 500 persons, including demobilized persons and relatives, will be relocated in each one of the three communities.

The INRA director said that the Yatama representatives are also demanding that they be given the same treatment that has been stipulated in the initial agreements signed between the government and the contras led by "Franklin."

According to Tablada, this means that projects that include the construction of houses and schools as well as health centers will be implemented. If possible, roads will also be built, Tablada said. "This is logically being handled by the government," the official said.

"It will be something similar to what was done years ago in the area of Nueva Guinea, where an entire production

and social infrastructure was created," said Tablada, who added that "by 25 April [as published] the Nicaraguan Resistance will be completely disarmed."

Figures provided by Yatama reveal that 790 of the 2,000 armed Miskitos have been demobilized. Tablada said that 1,130 remain to be disarmed by 20 June.

As for the proposal of the Southern Front, led by "Ganso," in which they request treatment for 2,000 demobilized men, including their relatives and friends, Dr. Tablada said: "The exact location has not been decided yet; we must figure out where the people will be taken care of."

However, he said the request is being studied and that a team of technicians from the INRA and the Irena [Institute of Natural Resources] are working together so as to come up with a solution by Tuesday, 19 June, at the latest.

An emergency commission was appointed to create the "development centers." The commission will be composed of officials from the INRA and contra representatives, and "they will be responsible for the implementation of the projects. The installation of some of the centers or all of them could begin within the next two weeks, depending on the circumstances," Tablada said.

Asked about charges made by Atlantic Coast leaders, who pointed out that the unarmed contras are being relocated in the rain forests, Dr. Tablada answered: "The tropical rain forests are being preserved in their entirety. There are international agreements that the Nicaraguan Government is determined to observe." Second, he said, the contras, led by "Franklin," will be relocated to an area that lies between region five and the southern coast—that is, El Coral, El Almendro, and Nueva Guinea, where the INRA has 25,000 manzanas of land available for farming.

The official said that none of the "development centers" will be detrimental to the customs of the Indian groups on the Atlantic Coast, but quite the contrary, since one of the requirements is to take into account the farming habits of the people in the region.

Answering a question on the exploitation of the region's timber that may take place in the "development centers," Tablada said: "Nicaragua owns all of its natural resources, including, for example, the trees that were blown down by Hurricane Joan. No one here will be benefitting from part of our country's wealth. That is entirely up to the central government to decide."

Afterward, in a funny tone, Tablada said that Mr. Francisco (Paco) Garcia [not further identified] may have that idea in mind. "I can plan on making a trip to space, but that does not mean I will go to space tomorrow."

While the government works on helping out the demobilized contras, it has not said anything yet about helping

the members of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army] who will be laid off with the reduction of the Army.

#### **Daniel Ortega on Summit, Unity of FSLN**

*PA2106144390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish  
0000 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] Former Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega has stated that only Nicaragua has abided by the agreements signed at the Central American summits and that it seems that the agreements were only binding for Nicaragua and not for the rest of the Central American countries.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] We have said that [words indistinct] the countries [words indistinct] a proposal that responds to the needs and policies of the Central American countries both within the bilateral and multi-lateral framework. It cannot be a proposal that does not match Central American interests. If our countries adopted such a proposal, they would be subordinating their economic needs to the political desires of the United States. I think the U.S. Government's proposal is a dangerous proposal. It contributes very little to the reality of our countries. [Words indistinct] the policies [words indistinct] very little, and then it wants to [word indistinct] a policy of cooperation with Central America.

[Reporter] What percentage of the agreements signed by the Central American presidents since Esquipulas II have been abided by?

[Ortega] I would say that Nicaragua has complied with these agreements. Nicaragua is the one that promoted the peace process. As a result of circumstances and thanks to the way in which Nicaragua abided by the agreements, and also because of the contras' defeat after Operation [name indistinct], which was a decisive blow for them, Honduras had to agree to the contras' withdrawal from its territory. Obviously there are still many things to comply with, especially regarding respect for human rights in Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala. This commitment has not been fulfilled in those countries. There are no verification mechanisms in those countries yet. Those countries' governments refuse to [word indistinct] human rights verification mechanisms. [end recording]

In addition, former President Ortega said that the actions promoted by the United States to break the cohesiveness of the Sandinist Front have increased since the Sandinists' electoral defeat. Ortega, however, said that the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] is becoming stronger by the day, as is proved by the new credentials that the FSLN has delivered to new FSLN militants. Ortega said he has attended these delivery ceremonies during the last few weeks.

[Begin recording] [Ortega] On the contrary, we spoke frankly during the FSLN National Assembly held at El Crucero. A spirit of criticism and self-criticism prevailed. We succeeded in further strengthening the FSLN

forces. We are Nicaragua's political vanguard. [Words indistinct] instead of moving away and losing unity, our militants are becoming stronger and the number of our militants is even increasing. I have been participating in many ceremonies in which we have delivered over 500 FSLN credentials. [Words indistinct] over 500 credentials. And now after the [words indistinct] asking us to join the FSLN.

[Reporter] Commander, are you prepared in case the FSLN militants choose not to confirm the current FSLN National Directorate?

[Ortega] The militants [words indistinct] their trust in the FSLN National Directorate as the guide of the process of [words indistinct].

[Reporter] But what about the rank and file?

[Reporter] The rank and file [words indistinct] participating, and they represent the will of the rank and file to a large extent. The attitude of the rank and file and the general population is that they like the FSLN. They voted for the FSLN. They support the FSLN and value its unity, which begins with the unity of its National Directorate. [end recording]

#### **'Sandinists Militants' Group Issues Proclamation**

PA2106123490 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish  
18 Jun 90 p 5

[Proclamation issued by the National Assembly of Sandinist militants to the Nicaraguan people in El Crucero on 17 June 1990]

[Text] Brothers, the National Assembly of Sandinist militants headed by the National Directorate of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front], after holding critical discussions on the electoral defeat of the FSLN and the balance of forces in the current times, has decided on the objectives and duties as called for by the new situation created after 25 April.

The militants agreed that the First Sandinist Congress will be held on February 1991. A commission was created for that purpose and it will make all the arrangements for that historic event, which will contribute to the improvement of our internal democracy. It will include the appointment of leaders at all levels by secret and direct vote. This congress will learn of the revolutionary program containing the new conditions, strategies, and tactics that will be used to win the next elections.

The militants agreed to create an Ethics Commission to monitor the conduct of the militants, who must be guided by their respect for morals and modesty, which are values that are essential for the full identification with the working people.

The assembly pointed out that the main reason for the electoral defeat was U.S. aggression. As a result of this aggression, Nicaraguans have had to pay a high cost in lives, injuries, and disabilities. Thousands of young

peasants, students, and workers, who joined the Patriotic Military Service with heroism, were the victims of this dirty and relentless war against Nicaragua. Also, as a result of the military, economic, and political aggression of U.S. Presidents, the Nicaraguan people were seriously affected by the economic crisis.

The Nicaraguan people continue to be patriotic, courageous, and supportive of the most noble causes of humanity. The Nicaraguan people are anti-imperialists, and they are very jealous of their dignity and national sovereignty. The people remember their immortal heroes and martyrs. The military and economic aggression, the huge and slanderous propaganda, the blockade, and the blackmail of allied governments and friends aimed at isolating Nicaragua led to the worsening of the economic crisis and to making it impossible to find solutions to social problems.

The National Assembly of Sandinist Militants presided by the National Directorate of the FSLN believes:

That the FSLN is a reality and that its existence full of sacrifices, heroism, and great battles gives it an untouchable position in Nicaragua's history. The FSLN led to the defeat of the Somozist dictatorship, it established an irreversible participatory democracy, it rescued our national sovereignty and our fatherland's dignity, and it continues to defend the revolution. That is why right-wing groups angrily attack the morals of the FSLN leaders to undermine their authority and the existence of the FSLN.

That no substantial change such as economic development, peace, the people's culture, the country's prestige, and social changes are possible without the active participation of the FSLN.

For its political development and to recover the government, the FSLN intends to:

Strengthen its internal democracy by defending without hesitation the people's interests and the gains that were achieved with the blood of all the people; overcome incorrect work habits by making appropriate and constructive use of criticism and self-criticism; firmly reject any attempt to return to the times of Somoza from wherever it may come; and unmask the violations to the legal and constitutional order of the country.

Emphasize the priority task of consolidating peace by guaranteeing the effective disarmament of all the counterrevolutionary forces.

Revolutionary gains such as the agrarian reform, the nationalization of our natural resources and of our banks and commerce, the achievements of all workers, the patriotic education of the people, the autonomy of the Atlantic Coast region, the state of law, the legal order, and the country's constitution should be firmly defended.

The National Assembly of Sandinist Militants headed by the FSLN National Directorate hails the achievement of

peace as a victory of the people and will continue to struggle for its consolidation.

The FSLN banners are democracy, people's welfare, and peace.

The Sandinists will staunchly defend the nation's interests, sovereignty, and independence and will reaffirm a mixed economy, political pluralism, and nonalignment as basic principles. We flatly refuse to accept the return of Somozism and submission to the Yankees. The antipopular measures that characterize the present government will be faced with courage and absolute determination. If they want to crush the people they will have to crush the FSLN militants first.

The FSLN assumed the task of heading the struggle for the workers and the people's right to land, employment, health, recreation, and housing. From the very beginning, the new government has affected these rights through monetary policies and decrees and laws that violate the constitution and popular interests.

The FSLN has decided to undertake the struggle to reassume power through electoral means and is preparing several alternatives within the constitutional framework. The FSLN warns that only a serious crisis can result from revenge, blunders, and the attempts to sweep away the people's achievements. The FSLN, therefore, will not be responsible for the consequences arising from the government's conduct, which will create destabilization.

We are now heading and will continue to head the political demands of the people and workers.

We will promote a convergence with all those political, economic, and social sectors that concur with us in the struggle for sovereignty, a "de jure state," and the defense of the people to counter the government actions that harm national interests.

We are fully convinced that the unity of the FSLN is vital for the existence of our organization and for the victorious destiny of the coming struggle. The unity of the FSLN is not merely the sum of men plus actions. It is the multiplication of men, actions, new goals, and historic victories.

Therefore, we have agreed to unite the people, regroup our forces, and strengthen cohesion and human solidarity among our militants and between them and the people. We are determined to keep the FSLN symbols intact and to preserve the history—rich, heroic, and generous—of our revolutionary organizations and to prepare active militants and sympathizers and all the people to participate with renewed enthusiasm in the revolutionary struggle.

The National Assembly of Sandinist Militants unanimously supports the FSLN National Directorate, which played a deciding role in the revolutionary victory and the strategic defeat of the counterrevolution and in the

attainment of peace. The National directorate is the basis of unity and authority and the FSLN's fullest leadership.

With great optimism, and convinced that we will once again put the people in power, we recall the many sacrifices of those willing to reaffirm their desire to serve the people, we Sandinists are determined to recover the best values and virtues of our beloved leader Carlos Fonseca Amador. He will be the guiding light of our coming congress. His merits are also those of the thousands of men and women who never admitted defeat and who were loyal—while they lived and at the hour of their death—to their country and revolution. With his spirit in mind, we call on all Nicaraguans and friendly countries to commemorate the 11th anniversary of the triumph of the Sandinist People's Revolution. National Assembly of Sandinist Militants Sandino Lives! Free Fatherland or Death! El Crucero, Nicaragua 17 June 1990

#### Carrión on Internal Investigation Commission

PA2106171390 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish  
1200 GMT 18 Jun 90

[Text] To strengthen democracy in the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN], the party will adopt two important measures: It will increase the participation of its members in drafting the party strategy and government platform, and it will also increase the participation of the rank and file in the election and supervision of the party leadership.

Commander Luis Carrión stated this, adding that a commission will be formed that will undertake the immediate investigation of the cases of corruption on the part of FSLN members denounced by the rank and file.

[Begin Carrión recording] Since charges of corruption have been leveled against FSLN members and there is a campaign by our enemies to try to reduce the morale of the Sandinists, seeking to destroy it politically [10-second break in reception] to try to clear the names and honesty of some compañeros who have been unjustly accused. We will then take whatever sanctions are required if the accusations turn out to be true. This is something that is unprecedented in Nicaragua's political history, and which no other political party will be willing to do. The commission is headed by Compañero Rene Nunez. There is no member of the FSLN National Directorate in the commission so that there cannot be any doubts as to whether the members of the directorate will receive preferential treatment. There is no member of the directorate in the commission. [end recording]

Regarding the current government's intention to privatize companies, Commander Carrión stated:

[Begin Carrión recording] The matter of privatizing the companies must be viewed from the standpoint of their

profitability. The privatization proposed by some government officials is ideologically and politically motivated. They want to prevent any state participation in the productive activities and in the production of services in the country, so that the space that is occupied today by the state enterprises will be filled by capitalists. The privatization proposal seeks to return to the socioeconomic regime that existed before the revolution. That is the fundamental issue. It is an attempt against democracy, because it seeks to restore an enormous amount of material, political, and economic power to a minority class. It is the system of the Somozist era, which was transformed by the revolution. It is a system in which private enterprise functioned without any type of control and without any type of regulation.

That system resulted in the country's wealth, which was produced by the majority of the people, being concentrated in the hands of a few. It determined the social and cultural path of the country. It had a tremendous impact on the country's production and led to a revolution. We cannot return to that system, because it would create social and cultural imbalances. Furthermore, it has been demonstrated—we need only look at the Latin American countries—that no where have the liberal ideas they want to apply to us led to the success and economic development of the Third World countries. We will struggle to prevent the power of the capitalist minority from being established here, as occurred in the past. We will resort to all the means of struggle to try to prevent this. The government will use....[changes thought] the United States will exert pressure and impose conditions and terms on credit. The government seems intent on going in that direction. It will use the forms and methods deemed necessary to arrive at a project of political and indiscriminate privatization of state enterprises. This would take us back to the old prerevolutionary system, to the old system that led to the Somozist dictatorship. [end recording]

#### Editorial Blames Sandinism for Previous Failures

PA2106234890 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish  
20 Jun 90 p 4

[Editorial: "Antigua Confirmed Esquipulas"]

[Text] If we had to draw a conclusion about the way in which the summit held in Antigua, Guatemala, developed and about the way in which the agreements were reached, we would say that the Sandinist government was the cause of the general disturbance in the region. The way in which some of the conversations among the presidents and their support delegates were held and the easiness with which the various agreements were reached confirm the original thesis of the 1987 Esquipulas summit, which has begun to bear fruit in Antigua now.

The substitution of the Sandinist government with a democratic and legal government in Nicaragua proves this. Antigua left behind the language of war that characterized the journey from Esquipulas to Montelima. Antigua proved that with the end of the Sandinist

government the rebel forces in the neighboring countries have reduced their actions and have had to seek agreements to end their guerrilla warfare and join their countries' civil life.

Citing a phrase stated by His Holiness Pope Paul VI, the Central American presidents said in Antigua that peace is now called economic well being, thus proclaiming the validity of the original thesis of Esquipulas once again.

Antigua confirmed Esquipulas. Peace in Central America necessarily implies peace in Nicaragua. Contributing to the solution of problems in Nicaragua is to contribute to solving the upheavals that have affected Central America since its independence. Therefore, the Central American integration plan is not feasible without an economically stable Nicaragua.

#### Goals of Sandinist Assembly Analyzed

PA2206004790 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish  
19 Jun 90 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "In Search of the Lost Morals"]

[Text] The Sandinist Assembly met in a novel way in the mist, drizzle, and cold of El Crucero this weekend. The Sandinists met as they should have met before: without squandering the state resources and without the pomp that made them resemble a true armed aristocracy, arrogant and flashy. The El Crucero meeting is not the expression of a moral correction of the Sandinist system, but an event determined by the February defeat.

The Sandinist media presented two versions of the Assembly, which indicates the contradictions within the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front]. While the newspaper BARRICADA reported that the meeting "unanimously supported the National Directorate," EL NUEVO DIARIO said there was a "bitter dispute" regarding "changes at various leadership levels." Quoting high-level leaders, EL NUEVO DIARIO also said that "purges" could occur in the National Directorate itself, which now only has eight members because of Humberto Ortega's resignation.

Who will be next to be removed, "purged," or promoted in the leadership? Will it be Ortega, Borge, or any of the other chosen? The onlookers wondered about this at the latest meeting.

If anything, it was clearly established during the Sandinist summit that the National Directorate's infallibility has become unbearable even for its elite members. The straightjacket imposed by the nine commanders exploded in the faces of the 300 members. Too late, they had to resort to the FSLN's internal democratization, publicly admitting that it would have been much healthier to democratize themselves before their failure.

The delay in admitting past mistakes only made the formerly powerful Sandinist high command team deceive themselves and the whole party, and it caused

them to lose power forever. First, however, they had to pass through the El Crucero experience and make one last "salvation" pronouncement, in an effort to recover the morals that were lost in a maze of power and which were endlessly abused for personal profit; morals that were lost over the course of many years when some Sandinists became wealthy and others became disgraced; and morals that were lost particularly in the first months of 1990, when the potentate leader sold to himself mansions and haciendas. These morals became frustrated after the electoral defeat, and whoever loses his morals will have to do without them.

Finding morals of dignity and loyalty will involve more than forming a committee. Many tribunals will be needed to try the violators. Of course, the honor committee that the Sandinist Assembly created will find no guilty parties or report any abuses. The committee was created to deceive the rank-and-file Sandinists and those unsatisfied with the actions of others who had no qualms about invoking the names of their dead—truly dead and poor, but honest—to conceal their squandering.

The people want reconciliation and peace. They are not interested in "biling" anyone, but they will not forget the offenses that they suffered.

For this same reason, no actions other than moral denunciations are being taken. However, specific reports and proper names have already been disclosed just in case the Ethics Committee wants to properly investigate the lost morals.

It will be difficult to find them, especially if a tense situation has occurred, because the El Crucero debate, as EL NUEVO DIARIO openly reported, "was centered on removing or not removing some Sandinist leaders who, during the revolution, resorted to unorthodox measures to remain in their posts."

#### **Government Nepotism Said Reminiscent of Somozism**

PA2106164190 Managua EL NUEVO DIARIO in Spanish 15 Jun 90 pp 1, 2

[Text] Two months after the installation of the right-wing government of Violeta Barrios de Chamorro, Nicaraguans are beginning to see in it a true copy of the corruption, nepotism, and distribution of the spoils of government that the Somozist regime had established as a system in Nicaragua.

Family ties joining several government officials are apparent again, and such ties are woven into the government structure without regard to the individual's ability—only to favor the nieces, nephews, brothers, uncles, spouses, and cousins as part of a never-ending process of handing out positions.

"The honest revolution" that Chamorro proclaimed during her electoral campaign seems to have only lasted

until the installation of her cabinet and the appointment of trusted personnel in each ministry and state institution.

The "reconciliation" within "the family" has afforded a great opportunity to a few people surnamed Cesar, Lacayo, and Barrios, among others. The structure that has been built around them resembles or is a copy of another structure that was in place over 11 years ago and included surnames such as Somoza, Debayle, and Sacasa, and which branched out from the top into less "prominent" ones such as Montealegre.

An example close to President Chamorro is her niece Clarisa Barrios, who serves as her private secretary. Meanwhile, a brother of hers, Carlos Barrios, is enjoying the great European life of Paris, the French capital, while serving as ambassador there.

Positions awarded to family members do not end there, of course. She also needs trusted personnel, and thus nephews Ricardo and Raul Barrios were also benefited by being appointed heads of some companies. Meanwhile, another well-behaved nephew got a little more. We are talking about the minor position of deputy foreign cooperation minister for Noel Vidaurre Barrios.

Besides the great opportunities afforded by travel, business, and national and international contacts, the positions serve other purposes, including getting rid of "not very trusted" employees such as the Sandinists, although they have shown professionalism, such as Gioconda Alvarado of the Construction Ministry and Marcos Gradis of Enabus [National Bus Enterprise], who was replaced by Clarence Chamorro.

The pinata-like distribution has also worked well for the "Lacayos." That holds true for Silvia Lacayo Oyanguren, sister of the president; that is, Presidency Minister Antonio Lacayo, who now holds the post of prosecutor. Meanwhile, it is said that Veronica Lacayo is at the embassy in Spain. And we are not mentioning the ties between the new government and its mouthpiece newspaper LA PRENSA, especially those coming from its owner and her daughter Cristiana Chamorro Barrios. Another Lacayo in the government is Raul Lacayo, who holds the position of Central Bank vice president.

As there are some "Lacayos" who have taken root in the government, there are also some "Cesars" who are relatives and mostly hail from the same place, and thus friendship and family ties are further strengthened in the area of public administration.

The fiesta also includes other relatives, such as Claudia Cesar, wife of the new ambassador to the FRG, and Hans Bohmer, who was manager of Cruz Lorena before the Sandinist triumph. And not to leave cousins out, flamboyant National Assembly First Secretary Alfredo Cesar made or helped make his cousin Frank Cesar the Government Ministry's chief of public and international relations. Also, Cesar's wife is Prosecutor Silvia Lacayo, Antonio Lacayo's sister.

The branching out does not stop there. Adolfo Chamorro Cesar, Alfredo Cesar's cousin, is in Miami as the new government's consul general.

Another relative holds the position of minister of Inturismo [Nicaraguan Institute for Tourism and the Environment], and Alvaro Chamorro Mora, a relative of Tomas Arguello Chamorro, serves as protocol chief to Foreign Minister Enrique Dreyfus.

Meanwhile, also very close to the president, super minister Erwin Kruger Maltez is the cousin of the infamous Somozist "Education" Minister Mary Coco Maltez, who is now trying to recover properties she used to own. All this suggests that the past is again trying to take root in Nicaragua.

#### \* Sandinists Criticize Ministers' Salaries

90CA0057B Managua BARRICADA in Spanish  
10 May 90 p 3

[Text] Well connected with the "Mayorga Plan," Minister of Labor Francisco Rosales, following a devaluation of 155 percent, announced a salary readjustment of 60 percent. According to the minister, by this readjustment the purchasing power of salaried workers was not only fully compensated for but increased by 5 percent, since, according to him, the cost of the basic basket of primary necessities had increased by 55 percent.

According to Minister Rosales, he is acting in accordance with "Violeta's program," whose objective "is the elimination of social inequalities." In this view the workers received their readjustment in cordobas—cordobas which, unfortunately for the beneficiaries, were once again devalued on the same day.

On the other hand the ministers of the new government—including Rosales himself—people who are more fortunate and more unusual at the same time, do not seem to be very much in favor of receiving a small salary in ordinary cordobas. For that reason they have just given themselves salaries in hard currency, amounting to \$5,500 for each minister. This amounts to somewhat more than 150,000 cordobas.

The question might be asked: can this kind of "answer" by the new government, as Rosales states, be considered a "psychological attitude" which contributes to "economic stability"? As far as we know, the stomachs and minimum needs for survival of the workers are very specific and concrete.

If the ministers—and their close collaborators, of course—can approve such salaries for themselves in U.S. dollars, why, in the name of the misnamed "suppression of social inequalities," to which Rosales refers, are not the salaries of the workers also raised and paid in dollars?

#### \* Health Services Judged Inadequate

90CA0057C Managua BARRICADA in Spanish  
10 May 90 p 6

[Text] The requirements for vehicles for the transportation of members of health teams, serums, medicines, and for the supervision of the vaccination campaign, which began on 7 May in the rural areas of the country and which will be undertaken on a massive scale on 13 May, have not yet been determined in Managua, principally by the respective state services.

Traditionally, the ministries provided vehicles and fuel for this major undertaking which involves protecting children's health. As a result, responsibility for this effort under the previous government was shared by the Ministry of Health, the communal movement, and government institutions.

However, it is really a dirty trick that people associated with the government have not interested themselves in providing vehicles requested since April. Instead of being concerned about providing the vehicles, these people have been engaged in denouncing the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] and other authorities of the previous government, whom they blame for having removed all of the vehicles from the various government institutions.

#### 91 Vehicles for Managua

The request for 91 vehicles a day in Managua has not received the support which it deserves. Included in this request were 21 vehicles which were to be used, beginning on 7 May and for the rest of the week, to support the vaccination campaign in the rural areas.

Of the 21 vehicles requested for rural areas of Managua only four were made available. These vehicles were supplied by INE [Nicaraguan Institute of Energy], Inpesca [Nicaraguan Institute of Fisheries], and the Ministry of Construction. As a result, each community was left on its own with the task of finding some means of transportation to avoid delaying the program.

On the other hand it was learned, from trustworthy sources, that Carlos Fletes, recently appointed director of Health Region III, instead of dealing directly with the problem, said: "We must ask the people to loan us the vehicles."

#### Who Will Support Health Day?

Who will provide vehicles for this large scale campaign on 13 May? Is the order from Minister Salmeron to work for the people, without regard to party affiliation, perhaps not being respected? Perhaps it is not the health of the children which is involved?

It is ridiculous to say that there are no vehicles available. A request by the former leaders of the Ministry of Health in April was sent directly to the minister of the presidency. He acted in the usual way, ordering two vehicles

from the INAA [Nicaraguan Water and Sewage Institute], one from the INSSBI [Nicaraguan Institute of Social Security and Welfare], one from the INE, two from the Office of the Mayor of Managua, one from the MED [Ministry of Education], one from the INEC [Nicaraguan Institute of Statistics and Census], one from Imine [Nicaraguan Institute of Mines and Hydrocarbons], two from the MEIC [Ministry of the Economy, Industry, and Commerce], one from Telcor [Nicaraguan Telecommunications and Postal Service], two from the National Development Bank, one from the Central Bank, and two from the central office of the Ministry of Health.

There is real uncertainty about the proper functioning of this campaign for children's health which the previous government traditionally supported successfully in cooperation with the communal movement, and using all available resources.

Although in this new phase negative incidents have been reported, as stated previously, great efforts are being made by the communal movement to support the Ministry of Health in this campaign.

Flor de Maria Monterrey, leader of the communal movement, has stated that an effort is being undertaken throughout the country to reactivate the thousands of members of work brigades who for 10 years supported the vaccination day campaign.

Flor de Maria stated that on 13 May more than 10,000 brigade members will be mobilized to give vaccinations and to explain the campaign. Together with health workers, they will act as a single working group to ensure that the campaign is successfully completed.

Although she did not deny that initially the enthusiasm of some brigade members to support vaccination day had declined, she stated that these attitudes had been overcome, and everyone was working to prepare the necessary conditions in residential districts and communities.

#### **Danger of an Epidemic**

It should be pointed out that in view of the cyclical characteristics of measles, there is some fear that an epidemic will occur this year. Up to now 300 cases have been reported in Managua alone. Taking into account this threat, more than ever it is essential that parents have their children 9 months old or older vaccinated with the single dose which will be needed during the child's life.

The risk that healthy, unvaccinated children will contract the disease cannot be ignored, due to the large number of possibly unvaccinated children coming into the country during the repatriation process.

In Managua, in particular, census data are seriously incomplete, aggravated by the fact that during the last few months many new residential districts have been set up in an uncontrolled way.

#### **\* FSLN Intends To Continue To Struggle**

90CA0057D Managua BARRICADE in Spanish  
2 May 90 p 3

[Text] The demonstration which the Sandinist movement made on 1 May, led by its national leadership, is an initial warning to the new government regarding its obligation to carry out its promises, both on the unconditional demobilization of the contra guerrillas as well as on the implementation of economic measures which will not be detrimental to the mass of the people.

In view of those two urgent tasks, this international day of the workers marks the beginning of an intense stage of mobilization which will not end until the contras are totally and definitively disarmed and have disbanded.

The national leadership of the Sandinist Front has placed itself in the front ranks in carrying out these immediate tasks. The national leadership is not only representative of the mass of the people but of all of those forces of the nation which are in favor of the achievement of peace and the political, economic, and social stability of the country.

In searching for this stability an essential component is also the adoption of measures to protect the workers from the economic policies which the new government is putting into practice.

The Sandinist Front can never agree with economic measures which, like the recent devaluation, do not include salary adjustments or price controls or other mechanisms which will make it possible for the workers to deal with them, without having to bear the burden of decisions harmful to their standard of living.

In the face of every attack or attempted attack on the rights of the workers, the initiatives which comes from below must make the strength of the Sandinist movement known. In every factory, school, ministry, cooperative, and trade union the experience of the cumulative struggle of the Sandinist movement over almost three decades will make itself felt in the form and intensity required by the situation.

To accomplish this task, the Sandinist movement can count on the cohesion, organization, and political awareness of the workers, from the most remote UPE [State Production Unit] to the most sophisticated enterprise.

Within the constructive spirit which animates the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] as the principal opposition force, a decision has been reached to direct these energies into productive efforts and national reconstruction. However, as the first indications from the new government point clearly toward the old policies of exploitation of the masses, there is no other alternative

for the FSLN than to direct those energies into the struggle for the preservation and deepening of the rights already achieved.

The government of President Barrios de Chamorro must see this first celebration of 1 May during its term of office as a warning of what could happen in the immediate future, either in terms of constructive understanding or unfortunate confrontations. Everything depends on the next steps which her government will take, both in the demobilization of the contra guerrillas under the terms agreed upon—and which must be concluded no later than 10 June—as well as in the economic policies which it continues to implement.

The Sandinist Front and its opposition forces are mobilized and waiting for the next measures to be taken by the government. It is up to the new government.

**\* Article Questions Government's Patriotism**

90CA0057A *Managua BARRICADA in Spanish*  
3 May 90 p 3

[Commentary by Irene Selser]

[Text] Almost as imperceptible but just as real, like the May rains which have already begun, they move through the streets with their unfamiliar faces, like the prodigal son who returns to his father's home after 10 years of wandering. They buy souvenirs in the stores of the Intercontinental Hotel and comment with nostalgic surprise on the originality of local handicraft artists.

With an unpleasant kind of arrogance they drive the latest model automobiles (which have antitheft alarms) and ignore the glances of passersby. Those who look at them from the buses, which are a little more crowded and held together precariously with wire, see them once again driving through the city which they once decided to leave.

Tall and distinguished-looking women—also dressed in the latest fashions—display their carefully coiffed hair in the tropical wind. They casually push back a rebellious lock of hair which carelessly falls across their foreheads. They probably learned from Corin Tellado how to act in public, and the Hollywood film industry reinforced this stereotype.

They made their debut in the "new" Nicaragua on the evening of 25 April in the Cesar Augusto Silva Conventions Center [CAS]. These conceited women, looking ridiculous, much to their regret, cast disapproving frowns at the aisles of the center, silent witnesses to so many international events, where millions of words were spoken in solidarity with Nicaragua, the victim of imperialism. However, the CAS center will no longer be the CAS center. Its "true" name, naturally, is the "Country Club."

The "Plaza of the Revolution" (if you will pardon the word) should now be called the "Plaza of the Republic" as it was once named. Soon Somoza will be pictured as a

good leader, because he turned over to God and the Catholic Church the education of his children and the massacre of the people. Augusto Sandino will once again be the "anticommunist bandit" (because of the fact that he fought against Farabundo Marti). But not for any reason in the world did he wish to be the enemy of the "gringos."

Those are the people who always change the names of things in order to change their meaning. They will talk about "freedom of speech" and will slander their opponents. Once again they will steal the land from the farmers and will say that this was done "to make up for injustices." They will shout about "the Fatherland" and will travel to Washington. They will offer "reconciliation" and will kill a Sandinist.

They left "El Caracol" in ruins, and now they return to benefit from the sweat of other people. They will keep their profits from the past and the present, conveniently protected in "the land of great opportunity" or in Switzerland. A bourgeois who invests here in Nicaragua will be gone with the wind.

They are born publicity specialists, these children of the "survivors" and the children of their children. They will tell us about the good things in "the American way of life." The child who has not visited Disneyland will not deserve to live. (in the final analysis why do the poor live...) Eating a hamburger at McDonald's is less risky than fighting for the Fatherland. A Coca Cola gives more spark to life than a cup of coffee, if that means going to La Sorpresa to get it.

Now they are in the "Casa de Gobierno" (which they call the "Casa Presidencial"), prohibiting people from wearing blue jeans and miniskirts. They have removed from the facade of the Silvio Mayorga building the name of what is now the Ministry of the Interior, so that those who fought will forget that they continue to be "sentinels of the people's happiness." They have prohibited the use of the word "comrade"; now we are all "ladies and gentlemen."

They have abolished the wearing of guayabera shirts, requiring suits and ties in the best style of Oscar Arias and George Bush. They drink "whisky on the rocks" in the paradisiacal Montelimar. They confess in private that, "after all, the Sandinists did a few good things."

They keep a safe distance from the workers. ("They smell because they do not take baths.") They will oust from their hovels of cardboard and plastic the thousands of marginal people who helped to decide the election in favor of Dona Violeta, even though in winter time they will lead a miserable life. The descendants of General Emiliano will say, "He who does not work does not wish to do so." On the other side of the blockade and the war of aggression against Nicaragua, they will say that these were "pretexts" used by Daniel Ortega to explain his poor administration of the country. In any case they will always blame him.

The contras will be called "patriots" in school textbooks. They will pretend that the 30,000 people who died to defend Nicaraguan sovereignty only exist in the memories of their mothers. To wipe out the memory of bloodshed (it is so unpleasant!), the Church has already certified that peace in Nicaragua has come "by the grace of God."

He who has more will be worth more, and he who has nothing will simply contribute to having the natural law of things obeyed. The poor were born so that the rich might travel and, when they return, they will smile with satisfaction in the society section of LA PRENSA. (They practiced this for 40 years in NOVEDADES.)

The flight attendant on Aeronica [Nicaraguan Airlines] will no longer say, "Welcome to Free Nicaragua," but instead will say, "Ladies and gentlemen, we are landing in the Republic of Nicaragua." The virginal young girls from the choir of "La Pureza" will replace the subversive young girls from the Norma Elena Gadea School. Nationalism will only be a "Sandinist word." (The cardinal said that it was a term borrowed from "a foreign ideology.")

They are unmistakable in their expensive clothing, which is in the worst taste. They are impeccably imported, imperviously pro-North American. They are "the survivors."

They are well fed and have had the proper vitamins. We are the poorly dressed. They are young and devoted to sports. We are older. They are more indifferent to the sufferings of others. Every day we feel greater solidarity with the poor. They are full of self-satisfaction. We have a growing love for the people. As always they live "in English." We are much more dignified.

When Ruben Dario wrote, "Although the fatherland is small, it dreams of being great," he surely felt this same kind of sorrow.

#### \* LA PRENSA Queries Military Expenditures

90CA0057E Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish  
24 Apr 90 p 4

[Text] The overwhelming victory of Dona Violeta Barrios, Chamorro's widow, and Dr Virgilio Godoy over Comandante Daniel Ortega did not end, as many Nicaraguans deep in their hearts had expected, the agony caused by the Marxist-Leninist plague in our suffering country.

The senior leaders of the FSLN [Sandinist National Liberation Front] made use of ambitious politicians who were threatened by acts of bravura (of the FSLN) to exercise pressure on the Chamorro-Godoy slate in order to keep themselves in power. For that reason we must be very careful that the efforts carried on so courageously by Chamorro and Godoy which aided in captivating the voters, stimulating and encouraging them to conquer their fears by voting against their oppressors, are not in

any way spoiled by the timid advice of people who, even assuming that they have the best of intentions, lack the necessary courage and spirit of sacrifice required by undertakings of this scope.

We wish that we were wrong in our conclusions. However, the matter affects us so deeply that it should not be difficult to understand our attitude, if certain factors are taken into consideration.

In the first place, the demobilization of the rebels should not be a matter of concern for the new government. In fact, as everyone knows, since the movement began these soldiers have fought against Marxist-Leninist oppression by the nine comandantes and not against the Nicaraguan people. As a result, far from being their enemies, the contras identified themselves with a people who voted courageously against that repressive system which was hated for so long.

Why do we have to make common cause with the FSLN in its fight against our democracy?

Why collaborate in the elimination of the enemies of the FSLN, who are not our enemies?

Why force the soldiers of the EPS [Sandinist People's Army], who are our young people, to die for communism, a system whose ideology was never accepted by the Nicaraguan people?

Why do all of this since, after 25 April, it will no longer be the responsibility of the FSLN to keep the peace, a peace which they themselves have disturbed, by trying to consolidate a system of mediocre value which has only brought tears and misery to our people?

Secondly, why do we need an army? To keep dictators permanently in power? Please! The Nicaraguan people do not wish, nor do they have enough money, to maintain an army which ensures the continued existence of their oppressors. Neither do our people have any obligation to pay soldiers to ease the fears of the nine FSLN comandantes. On the other hand, we do not believe that dissolving the EPS would lead to chaos. For the same salary a soldier can be sent to sow seeds on the land instead of sowing death. Hasn't the FSLN brought the country to ruin precisely because these young men are carrying rifles instead of following a plow or carrying books?

In the third place, although it is true that the 14 political parties which constitute UNO [United Nicaraguan Opposition] have the right to participate in the government, it is also true that none of their interests should be above those of our fatherland. Therefore, they should never sacrifice even the smallest portion of the peoples' interests to obtain a position for anyone. Thus, it should be understood that the people voted for Dona Violeta Chamorro and Virgilio Godoy so that they, and not other candidates, could decide what to do to restore democracy, displaying continued energy and courage and the same behavior which they exhibited during the

campaign. We should be more aware of the pressures on the people and the risks they took to vote for them as opposed to the pressures from political groups avidly interested in holding power. Therefore, under no circumstances and at the risk of offending the peoples' will and having the victory over the FSLN dictators misused, should we ever agree to share responsibility in the new government, specifically with those who endangered the freedom and the lives of the Nicaraguan people.

In conclusion we believe that, although Dona Violeta was introduced into political life by using the name of her husband, she won many of the votes which accounted for her victory with her very personal kind of charisma. Therefore, and because of the hope which she represents for the democratization of Nicaragua, let us set aside our personal ambitions and let us work with her and with Dr Virgilio Godoy so that together, at last, we will achieve the peace so longed for and so deserved by our suffering people.

### Panama

#### Linares on U.S. Idea To Jointly Patrol Waters

PA2206005090 Panama City Circuito RPC  
Television in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 90

[News conference with Foreign Minister Julio Linares by unidentified reporters in Panama City; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The U.S. proposal to the Panamanian Government to jointly patrol territorial waters is still standing, Foreign Minister Julio Linares said:

[Linares] I wish to clarify that this proposal does not only involve a jurisdictional problem, as many people are trying to imply, but also an economic problem that could be harmful to Panama. According to the U.S. proposal, Panama would have to indemnify vessels, even after an investigation had shown that U.S. patrol boats had mistakenly sank them. This is a condition that we cannot accept.

We cannot assume such an economical risk. Second, if the United States shot and Panama paid, there are no procedures concerning additional shooting or pursuit actions. Therefore, that is in sum the problem that we are facing.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister, there are reports that Colombians and Costa Ricans are committing acts of piracy in Panamanian territorial waters. What will be done about this?

[Linares] Unfortunately, these types of problems are not under the purview of the Foreign Relations Ministry. However, I must clarify something, because there is another misconception: It is believed that this treaty with the United States, should it be formalized, would be finalized in a matter of days. That is not so.

Even if we accepted the U.S. proposal, after signing the corresponding treaty, we would have to submit it to the Legislative Assembly for approval and ratification. Therefore, this is not something that would become effective overnight. It would take days anyway to [changes thought] I mean, weeks or months even if we agreed to sign it.

It is important that people know this, because certain publications are implying that the Foreign Ministry is empowered to grant to the United States the right to exercise jurisdiction in our territorial waters. We are not empowered to do that. The power to do that must come from an international treaty that must be approved by the Legislative Assembly.

[Reporter] Mr. Foreign Minister, who will be patrolling Panamanian territorial waters?

[Linares] The government is studying options to do so in the most effective and efficient way within our means. It is also obvious that companies that are fishing in our territorial waters should stay clear from areas that could be dangerous if piracy acts are being committed at this time.

#### Roundtable Discusses Need for New Constitution

PA2106200690

[Editorial Report] Panama City Circuito RPC Radio in Spanish at 0050 GMT on 20 June broadcasts a one and one-half hour roundtable discussion on the topic "Does Panama Need a New Constitution?" The event took place in the Boquete Room at the Atlapa Convention Center in Panama City and was sponsored by the Latin American Institute of Advanced Studies (Idea). The guest speakers were Cesar Quintero, a Supreme Court Justice; Carlos Ivan Zuniga, a law professor at the University of Panama; and Roberto Aleman, a former ambassador to the United States.

Quintero defines the Constitution as "nothing but a basic code that legally organizes or reorganizes a state." It differs, he says, from other codes in that its rules are supreme. Quintero explained that a Constitution cannot be reformed as easily as ordinary laws, and that every constitution must contain a reform clause that establishes the method and procedure whereby it can be modified.

In my opinion, Quintero said, a constitution cannot be totally reformed or replaced by another, even if the change is prompted by a social and political revolution. "From the first national constitution known to the world, that of the United States of America in 1787, certain universal parts and precepts are repeated in all constitutions."

Justice Quintero describes Panama's 1972 Constitution as militarist, autocratic, repressive, authoritarian, and antidemocratic. Once the self-styled Torrijos-Carter treaties were implemented in 1977 and 1978, he said, the

"extravagant" charter was reformed, because it had served its main purpose—"to serve as an oppressive instrument for the negotiation, signing, approval, ratification, and exchange of such ominous agreements."

The 1983 Constitution should be reformed, Quintero said, adding that a new constitution need not be drawn up through a constituent assembly, because a constituent assembly is just another means, not an end.

"The people are not clamoring for a new constitution or for the Constitution's transformation to be carried out through a constituent assembly. In view of this, the established powers, in other words, the executive and legislative branches, have decided to make the necessary changes in the Constitution through its reform clause to eliminate it of all traces of militarism and oppression."

Quintero concluded that he is among the many who believe that it is unnecessary to totally change the current constitution, let alone establish a constituent assembly. He said, however, that the reforms that are made should be complete and sufficient to avoid a clamor for broader and deeper reforms—even a new constitution—within a few years.

Zuniga opened his speech by saying that the Panamanian people thought that when a democratic government came to power it would attempt to establish a new constitution. However, he said, only unimportant constitutional reforms are being discussed, and Torrijista laws that should be changed have been overlooked.

Throughout his dissertation, Zuniga pointed out the importance of respecting the Constitution and underscored cases in which the past regime failed to do so: "This very constitution was violated when the Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives—that ugly, anti-democratic institution that embodied the Torrijista regime, which has persisted despite the reforms that are beginning to bloom—gathered and declared Noriega chief of state, thereby creating a new constitutional structure that was totally foreign to the constitutional text, which once again violated the Constitution."

Zuniga said that on the morning of 20 December, his candidate [President Endara], pledged to fulfill the current constitution, which he drew out of the Torrijista garbage can.

"He immediately saw that he could not continue to fulfill the Constitution and he issued a provisional law on 23 December, by virtue of which it was approved that the government would rule by unanimity among the vice presidents and president. This gave the vice presidents veto rights; therefore, it is no longer the president of the republic [who governs], but a triumvirate." [applause]

Elsewhere in this speech Zuniga points out that everyone in the country wants a democratic constitution and that the Panamanian people want to be free. "We must eradicate," he said, "every legal instrument, every one of

the dictatorship's monuments which, despite reform and make-overs, will continue to be monuments to the dictatorship."

Early in his speech Roberto Aleman points out that constitutions are much more political in nature than legal, and that he and his fellow speakers agree on this point. He said that a new constitution will be determined more by political than by legal matters.

"I believe, as a matter of political pragmatism, that the die has been cast. The executive branch, using the rights conferred upon it by the Constitution through the Cabinet Council, which is the appropriate body, has already decided to reform the Constitution or begin the process to reform it through the method generally known as the derivative method or the adoption of reform of a constitution through the procedure that the constitution itself points out."

This responsibility, Aleman says, has been assumed by a legal, duly elected government.

Aleman speaks at length about the events that led up to the 1983 constitutional reforms and the role played by the political parties. He said: "Leading sectors within the political parties—who had cause—have maintained that they had to take advantage of the opportunity to strengthen what was called the transition to democracy."

It is not, he says, that from one day to another the political parties were summoned and immediately decided to play up to the military as some people are accusing them of doing now.

"I believe," Aleman said, "that from the point of view of political pragmatism, it is too late in this phase of our republican history to talk about constituent assemblies. The people, who are responsible, have chosen the derivative system to reform the Constitution. In other words, they want to reform it through the procedure stated in the constitution."

Aleman concluded his speech with words of hope. He said that Panama has a lot to offer: "We have taken the pertinent measures to recover the canal, we have built a network of highways leading to the west, we have a good communications system, we have an educational system that has defects, but fulfills the task of educating our children, we have a university that has given us many of the professionals who are here and of whom we can be proud, and we have a health system that covers the entire country, and which more often than not fulfills its goals."

#### **Chorrillo Homeless Stage Demonstration**

PA2106171290 Panama City *CRITICA LIBRE*  
in Spanish 21 Jun 90 pp 1, 18

[Report by Justino Gonzalez]

[Text] A partial agreement was reached last night by representatives of the National Government and the

Chorrillo homeless, who studied a 23-point request presented by a delegation of 14 "war refugees" at a meeting with members of the executive branch.

A high-level committee was appointed to find alternate solutions to the problems outlined in the request presented. Participants in the committee included representatives of the government, the homeless, Capac [Panamanian Chamber of Construction], the Church, and other organizations, who will try to find a quick and practical solution to the problems of those affected by the 20 December events.

President Guillermo Endara in person received the homeless delegation, who last night insisted on the payment of compensation and the reinstatement of laid-off public employees. The discussion of some of the points took longer than expected.

Although a checkpoint was established at the Plaza de la Independencia, the demonstrators were later allowed to move on in the direction of the Presidency. President Endara's wife, Ana Mae Diaz, talked to the demonstrators and offered them a bus to return to Albrook Air Force Base. The offer was well received.

At the beginning, the demonstrators were aggressive against even PRD [Democratic Revolutionary Party]

legislators Alberto Aleman Boyd and Franklin Rivera of Circuits 7 and 8, who were booed at length. The demonstrators refused to let the PRD politicians address them, nor were representatives of cover organizations Conato [National Council of Organized Workers] and Fenasep [National Federation of Associations of Public Employees] permitted to participate in the delegation that talked with Endara, because the demonstration was said to be one of Chorrillo victims only. Politicians displaced from power and leaders of cover organizations, such as Conato, Fenasep, and Conac [National Confederation of Peasant Settlements], which were organized during the dictatorship, tried to infiltrate the movement, but their attempt was thwarted by the authorities, who uncovered the plan of the pro-Noriega people.

The talks at the Presidency continued until late into the night. The government expressed firm determination to resolve the plight of the homeless. At the same time, however, the government representatives pointed out the government's limitations because the dictatorship had left the country bankrupt.

Yesterday's demonstration took place without incident. The present democratic climate presents a sharp contrast to the repression that would have been unleashed had this march been staged only six months earlier.

## Argentina

### Menem Comments on Pardons, Economic Measures

PY0106170490 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES  
HERALD in English 21 Jun 90 p 1

[Excerpt] (NA-DYN)—Rosario—President Carlos Menem yesterday underlined that "there won't be one single day of postponement" of the bids to sell state property and ratified his decision to carry out the second stage of the pardons for military commanders sentenced or accused of human rights violations this year.

The head of state issued these statements during a ceremony in which Flag Day was marked. When announcing that the pardons should be expected for no sooner than November or December and not July 9, as some sources had anticipated, the President ruled out any connection between the date and the visit of United States President George Bush in September.

Menem also pointed out that the economic measures to be announced by the government in the next few days "will not be spectacular" and made it clear that they "will not deal with taxes or fuel hikes." [passage omitted]

### Cavallo on Better Relations With U.S., Economy

PY2106234890 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish  
1903 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (TELAM)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo today said that bilateral relations with the United States "have improved substantially" and that "a new style, a fluid dialogue that favors mutual progress, is being established." Cavallo asserted that Argentina is "finding solid support in the United States for imposing a real free-market policy." He added that "the economic measures implemented by our government are thoroughly supported by the United States, which means that they have support at the international level."

During a speech at the Argentine Council for International Relations (CARI) at 1200 today, Cavallo commented extensively on current Argentine-U.S. relations. Cavallo was delivering the first of a series of lectures entitled "Argentina Toward the Year 2000," which has been jointly organized by CARI and the New York Council on Foreign Relations [preceding title in English]. Several important Argentine and foreign personalities from the foreign relations sector are attending this series of lectures.

Addressing the audience, Cavallo said he is sure that, within the framework of this new international reality, "the United States will approach Latin America from a different perspective," because "in view of the characteristics of current international politics, the United States must have constructive and equitable relations with Argentina and the rest of the Latin American continent."

He added: "Argentina's return to democracy and the consolidation of democracy through the transference of power with free elections has undoubtedly contributed to optimizing our relations."

Cavallo said that "our government's decision to normalize relations with Great Britain and to recover sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands through peaceful and diplomatic channels has represented a step forward in our relations with the United States and Europe."

Referring to the nuclear and space industry, "a field in which Argentina has demonstrated its capacity and efficiency," Cavallo said that "our country is reiterating its respect for the care with which such a delicate subject should be handled and is seeking, together with Brazil, a way to fully guarantee the international community that our technological developments are only for peaceful purposes."

Halfway through his speech, Cavallo revealed that with the United States "we have started to jointly work on some aspects of the distorted international economy," such as in the marketing of agricultural and livestock goods, in which "we are trying to get rid of customs barriers and subsidies that directly affect our exports."

In an overall and retrospective assessment of the relationship between the two countries, Cavallo said that "since the end of this century our relations have been rather negative; touchiness, disagreements, and a cooling of relations have prevailed over constructive moments of understanding, and the established programs have never materialized."

Cavallo stressed at the end of his speech that "the prevailing will in Latin America is to become integrated and to decidedly join the world economy. Our countries no longer want to be neglected; they wish to pull off the dead-end road that indebtedness without development leads to."

He said that the beginning of a solution to these two great problems "will demand that the United States adopt a policy that will really reinstate Latin America in the world economy through its own investments and by encouraging Japanese and European investments to support the development of the great productive space that our America represents."

Cavallo also said that Latin America "is prepared to enthusiastically welcome measures of this nature, and the United States, in turn, could recover markets for its exports."

After his speech, Foreign Minister Cavallo, CARI President Carlos Muniz, and Peter Tarnoff, head of the New York Council on Foreign Relations, opened the seminar, which will end tomorrow afternoon with a speech by U.S. Ambassador Terence Todman and Argentine Ambassador [to the United States] Guido di Tella.

### **Cavallo, Larco Cox Sign Integration Accords**

PY2206024290 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish  
0138 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Text] Buenos Aires, 21 Jun (DYN)—Foreign Minister Domingo Cavallo met today with his Peruvian colleague, Guillermo Larco Cox, to put into operation the Argentine-Peruvian Political and Integration Coordinating Committee, which will hold sessions during the last six months of 1990.

Larco Cox, who is making a 48-hour visit to Buenos Aires, will meet later this evening with President Carlos Menem at Government House to give him detailed information about the integration agreements that have been reached between the two Foreign Ministries.

The coordinating commission, which will be presided over by Cavallo and Larco Cox, will be made up of two subcommittees, one which will deal with economics and another which will cover political aspects. Juan Schiaretti, Latin American Economic Integration director, will chair the former and Juan Uranga, director of the South America Department, will chair the latter.

Regarding today's meeting between Cavallo and Larco Cox, Schiaretti said at a news conference that "important agreements on industrial, agricultural, fishing, and mining complementation have been achieved." He also stated that "the Libertadores Railway, which will run between Buenos Aires and the Peruvian city of Matarani, will be completed in a very short time."

Schiaretti indicated that "the Foreign Ministry maintains and has always maintained excellent relations with Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori. Thus all talks pertaining to bilateral economic and political agreements went easily."

The Peruvian foreign minister and Cavallo will give a news conference tomorrow in the Gold Room of San Martin Palace to give details of the bilateral agreements.

### **New Commander Appointed for 4th Army Corps**

PY2106171690 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS  
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2040 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Summary] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA)—General Eduardo Fiorda has been appointed as the new 4th Army Corps commander. He replaces Gen. Jorge Apa, who submitted his request for retirement after a serious incident took place at the 8th Infantry Brigade headquarters in Mendoza Province. Fiorda will be sworn in tomorrow in a ceremony to be presided over by Army Chief of Staff Martin Bonnet.

### **Bolivia**

### **COB Decrees 48-Hour Strike Throughout Country**

PY2006155090 La Paz La Red Panamericana  
in Spanish 1130 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpt] COB [Bolivian Labor Confederation] Secretary General Daniel Santalla has reported that during a meeting held yesterday, the COB decreed a 48-hour strike throughout the country to begin at 0000 on Wednesday. The COB also decided to stage demonstrations rejecting the government's measures aimed at increasing fuel prices.

Santalla added that mass media organizations and the emergency sector will discharge their duties as normal.

Santalla said that through this measure, the COB will demand that the government give up in its attempt to privatize state-owned enterprises and create new taxes. [passage omitted]

### **Strike Declared 'Illegal'**

PY2006131090 La Paz Television Boliviana Network  
in Spanish 0030 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Communique read by Information Minister Manfredo Kempff Suarez; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] Good evening:

1. The National Unity government has learned about a 48-hour strike called by the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

In view of this, the government deems it necessary to state the following:

a. The strike has been called without any prior consultations, thus violating procedures established in the General Labor Law.

Consequently, the Labor Ministry will be issuing a resolution in which it will declare the COB stoppage illegal and implement the proper sanctions established by the law.

b. The government will safeguard the normal activities of private and public sectors throughout the country, and the respect of democratic institutions. It will especially not allow intimidation of those bus drivers who decide to exercise their right to work, a right that is established by the Constitution.

2. The government believes it is necessary to note that the increase in fuel prices was included in the national budget, which was approved by Congress in compliance with the Constitution.

In order to minimize the impact on the cost of living, the price increase did not affect articles such as kerosene, which is widely used by the people, while minor increases occurred in the price of gas, which is used by industries.

3. This decision is in line with the national economic policy, which seeks stability and growth, and is a key factor in the struggle against inflation and to create new job sources.

The money gained from the price increase is indispensable in obtaining the local resources necessary to achieve an expeditious disbursement of foreign financial resources that have been made available in view of the government's responsible actions and international confidence in Bolivia's efforts.

4. We cannot but note the hasty and undemocratic manner in which the COB leadership has acted. Furthermore, the COB leadership has, in practice, supported an increase in transportation rates, which, if approved, will primarily affect national labor sectors.

The National Unity government will act responsibly and will safeguard the people's interests by protecting them from speculation, which is currently being promoted for political reasons.

#### Normal Activity in Most Sectors

PY2106024290 La Paz La Red Panamericana  
in Spanish 0000 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Except for the activities of Lloyd Bolivian Airline [LAB] and some factory sectors where the call for a strike was respected by a little more than 20 percent of workers, most activities in the nation have operated normally.

This report has been given by the government, in accordance with the information provided by the Interior and Labor Ministries, regarding support for the strike declared by the Bolivian Labor Confederation [COB].

At the end of a meeting with Bolivian President Jaime Paz Zamora, Interior Minister Guillermo Capobianco told reporters that the strike declared by the COB was not respected in some districts, because 99.23 percent of all activities developed normally, except in the LAB offices.

Regarding the position adopted by LAB employees, the interior minister added that meetings were held with their leaders, and that all national and international flights will resume on Thursday. [passage omitted]

Moreover, Transport and Communications Minister Willy Vargas has reported that the strike in this sector has not affected activities in the departmental capitals because all members of the free transport association followed their normal schedules. The minister added that the government has nothing to do with the increase in tariffs in the capitals, and that decisions in this respect are made at municipal assemblies.

#### Spain: \$4 Million To Fight Drug Trafficking

PY2206025690 La Paz Televisión Boliviana Network  
in Spanish 0030 GMT 22 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Spanish Secretary of State Rafael Vega was received at Government House today. In a statement to the media Vega said that there are various sectors for which Spain grants aid to Bolivia and that the struggle against drug trafficking is only one of them. [passage omitted]

Spanish Ambassador to Bolivia Carmelo Angulo reported that the Spanish Government's aid to Bolivia for the struggle against drug trafficking amounts to \$4 million. Ambassador Angulo said that he and the Spanish Government are highly impressed by Bolivia's coca for development theory. [passage omitted]

#### Chile

#### Aylwin Holds Conference at La Moneda Palace

PY2206003190 Santiago Radio Chilena Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Italicized passages are recorded]

[Text] President of the Republic Patricio Aylwin has said that one cannot claim the alleged existence of a state of war in the country in 1973 to justify the human rights violations that were committed following the military coup.

This was one of the 25 answers he gave at a news conference for national and foreign journalists at the La Moneda Palace.

The head of state said that he was unwilling to engage in semantic discussions on whether there was or was not a war. He said, however, that there was a violent confrontation and a disruption of the constitutional order.

Aylwin added that within a week of the coup the Armed Forces totally controlled the situation and that, consequently, the country began to be managed by a military government that had total power.

[Aylwin] *Under these circumstances, one cannot claim a state of war to justify the abuses, outrages, and inhumane actions that may have been committed.*

*Moreover, even in a state of war there are international conventions that govern it and there are rules that must be respected.*

The president added that the necessity to clarify the abuses and crimes that were committed has not been excluded.

Asked if he believes if General Augusto Pinochet should assume responsibility for the human rights violations that occurred during his government, Aylwin said that this depends on a person's conscience. No one can ask

another person to assume responsibility although there are political responsibilities, he emphasized.

The president of the Republic added that the uniformed people whose responsibility for human rights violations is demonstrated by the courts must retire from their respective institutions.

[Aylwin] *Individual responsibilities must be determined by the courts. Of course, whenever the courts determine individual personal responsibilities, legal consequences will be involved. One of these consequences should involve the retirement of those guilty of such responsibilities.*

Aylwin added that it will be impossible to achieve full justice because of the time that has elapsed, the circumstances involved, and human weaknesses. He added, however, that the decisions of the courts will be upheld because the government wants to help establish an effective judicial system.

Aylwin explained that the Armed Forces have been requested to indicate where victims of human rights violations are buried. He added that so far the Armed Forces have said that they are willing to cooperate but that the high command has no available information on these events.

Aylwin also rejected the possibility of a new coup d'etat in Chile.

[Aylwin] *I categorically reject the possibility of a military coup d'etat in Chile. I believe that beyond the problems that may arise following recent issues that have been widely discussed, the armed institutions—the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Carabineros—are willing to uphold and comply with the Constitution and current laws and to respect the institutional order. Moreover, the government is willing to respect the Armed Forces institutions in compliance with the Constitution and the current laws.*

Aylwin added that there is a growing desire to overcome mistrust and that he believes that during his administration Chileans will overcome the traditional rivalry between civilians and the military.

As for the political prisoners, President Aylwin admitted that among many possibilities, the government supports the idea of commuting the prison sentences of political prisoners to that of banishment.

Regarding the economy, the president reasserted that he hopes his administration will fulfill its objective of achieving a 5 percent annual economic growth.

Commenting on his first 100 days in government, Aylwin said they were positive and added that although Chileans have not experienced big economic changes, the country has begun to learn to live in democracy.

About 100 Chilean and foreign journalists attended the news conference and most of the 25 answers to the 50 previously submitted questions touched on human rights issues.

#### **FPMR Repudiates Bush Visit, Threatens Action**

PY2106132690 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish  
1100 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] In the June issue of EL RODRIGUISTA, the FPMR [Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front] mouthpiece, which was mailed to people and institutions, the FPMR leadership utters a disturbing—although veiled—threat against U.S. President George Bush.

This terrorist group specifically points out that it will not accept with folded arms U.S. President George Bush's visit to Chile, a visit that has been announced for 20 September 1990.

Although it does not say what action it would take, the FPMR leadership reiterates its repudiation of the visit by the U.S. President, whom they describe as a former CIA director.

Elsewhere in its mouthpiece, the FPMR leadership states that U.S. facilities in Chile have again become military objectives for us—the FPMR.

In the same issue, the FPMR claims responsibility for the bombings carried out in early May against the U.S. consulate, several Mormon churches, and U.S. enterprises.

This information, disseminated by the news agency EFE, also points out that the FPMR notes that Bush is being eagerly awaited, referring to high ranking officials of the current government presided over by Patricio Aylwin and other people who have claimed to be leftists in the past.

The EFE report concludes by quoting EL RODRIGUISTA: We will continue to pursue our anti-imperialist and internationalist line.

Finally, the FPMR leadership accuses George Bush of aggression in Panama, El Salvador, and Cuba.

#### **Second Clandestine Grave Discovered in Pisagua**

PY2106162490 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish  
0108 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Iquique, Chile, 20 Jun (AFP)—A court officer today reported that a second clandestine grave, containing bodies of opponents to the military regime of former Chilean President Augusto Pinochet, was discovered in the deserted port of Pisagua in northern Chile.

The remains of 20 dissidents—executed by a firing squad at a political prisoners concentration camp that was at this location in the early years of the past government—were discovered in the first common grave, which was excavated two weeks ago.

The source said that another three bodies were discovered in the new grave after excavation began yesterday afternoon.

The search for bodies in Pisagua, under the jurisdiction of a civilian judge with full powers, resumed this week with the cooperation of a priest and a former policeman who witnessed the executions in 1973 and 1974 after President Salvador Allende's overthrow and Pinochet's installation in power.

The people who were court-martialed and executed by a firing squad were employees and sympathizers of the overthrown regime and some people who could provide evidence supporting drug trafficking charges against a judge who joined the military and presided over hearings against opponents [of the military regime].

The concentration camp in Pisagua, north of Iquique and 1,530 km from Santiago, was under Army control.

#### Two Bomb Attacks Damage Army Officers' Houses

PY2206022590 Santiago Radio Chilena Network  
in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] Two bomb attacks were perpetrated a few hours ago in different parts of Santiago. The attacks caused minor damage to the residences of Army officers who, coincidentally, are out of the country.

The first bomb attack occurred at 394 Viejos Estandartes Street in Las Condes. The explosion damaged the roof and windows of the house of Brigadier General Miguel Concha Martinez. It was reported that before being commissioned abroad, Gen. Concha Martinez had rented the property from a French couple.

The second attack occurred shortly before 0900. The apartment of Army Judge Major Raul Rosas Aguilar was attacked by unidentified people who placed a bomb containing 200 grams of [word indistinct]. The apartment is at 1560 Agustinas Street, next to the 3d Carabineros Precinct building. The explosion caused minor damage. Military Judge Rosas, who is handling the passports case and the Liliana Walker case [dealing with the Letelier case], is also abroad.

Passersby noted that agents of one of the intelligence services were seen near the scene of the attack aboard two vehicles.

#### National Congress Approves 'Tax Reform' Bill

PY2106114290 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network  
in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpt] The National Congress today approved the bill on tax reform after the Chamber of Deputies voted 61 to nine in favor of the suggestions given to the Senate regarding this bill that will allow the collection of approximately \$600 million for social expenditures.

This tax reform, among other points, contemplates the increase of the VAT [value added tax] from 16 to 20

percent, the increase of the overall supplementary tax, the increase of the first-class tax [impuesto de primera categoria], and the tax on the presumed income for agriculture and mining transport sectors. [passage omitted]

#### Congressional Delegation Begins Visit to Italy

PY2106031290 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network  
in Spanish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Jose Antonio Viera-Gallo, chairman of the Chilean Chamber of Deputies, has stressed Italian interest in granting economic aid to Chile. Viera-Gallo today began a visit to Italy, heading a Chilean congressional delegation. He said that Italy will grant \$40 million annually for emergency plans, in accordance with a three-year agreement he will sign with Italy.

He added that within the next few days the Chamber of Deputies will approve a motion by which Chile will be included among those priority countries for Italian investments in Latin America.

Viera-Gallo said that Pope John Paul II, who received the delegation in a private meeting, has expressed his desire for the reconciliation of all Chileans to the members of the Chilean delegation, and that, quote, all Chileans should reach an agreement on what is most important for the country, unquote.

Viera-Gallo said that the objective of this visit is to establish relations between the new Chilean Congress and the most important EEC countries and the European Parliament.

The Chilean congressional delegation is made up of most leaders of congressional party blocs, such as the Christian Democratic Party, the Socialist Party, the Party for Democracy, the Independent Democratic Union, and the National Renewal. [passage omitted]

This Chilean delegation had already visited Spain, Belgium, the European Council, the European Parliament in Strasbourg, and France. On Sunday they will visit England, then The Hague, and on 30 June they are expected to return to Chile. [passage omitted]

#### Investigation Into Toxic Waste Dump Announced

PY2206031590 Santiago Radio Cooperativa Network  
in Spanish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Relay from Antofagasta by Fernando Stockner]

[Excerpt] Regional Health Ministry Secretary (Mario Desmier) has announced that an investigation will be carried out to determine the degree of toxicity of the chemical waste that has been dumped south of Antofagasta.

(Desmier) said that the pit, which was authorized by the regional health service in 1980, is still being used. According to the authorization, the company [Reactive Agents for Floating, Inc.] was allowed to dump some 100

to 150 cubic meters per month at the site. (Desmier) said that the regional National Resources Ministry Secretariat had leased this site after receiving a report from the health service's Environment Department.

He explained, however, that if the department determines that the waste is highly toxic or that it has filtered into various areas, where it will be difficult to neutralize its effects, this dump will be closed.

(Desmier) explained that the enterprise would have to build a impermeable pool to store its waste or build a [words indistinct]. There will be an official report in two weeks, said (Desmier).

Antofagasta Health Service Director (Manuel Samorano) visited the pit with officials and members of the Environment Department. He said that they do not believe the problem is as serious as some have depicted. It is a less harmful way of storing waste, he said, but if anyone has a better idea we are open to suggestions. [passage omitted]

#### **Outgoing PCCh Leaders Criticize Conference**

*PY2106180290 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish  
1100 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] PCCh [Communist Party of Chile] Central Committee members Augusto Samaniego and Manuel Contreras, who have tendered their resignations, have harshly criticized the way in which the recent PCCh national conference was held.

Samaniego and Contreras added that the PCCh statutes and programs were not [word indistinct] and that, instead of a national congress being held, national conferences, which do not meet the resolutions agreed upon during the 15th [PCCh] Congress, will continue to be held. They pointed out that it is necessary to overcome the legal faction's methods— methods that are typical of a vertical organization.

### **Colombia**

#### **Army, Police Conduct Medellin Security Operation**

*PA2106234790 Bogota Inravisión Television  
Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] Defense Minister General Oscar Botero Restrepo and Government Minister Horacio Serpa have just arrived in Medellin. Along with Antioquia Governor Helena Herran de Montoya, they are evaluating the public order situation in Antioquia Department.

Since early this morning, the Army and the Medellin metropolitan police have been carrying out operations in the northeastern sector of Medellin. Several raids have been staged to arrest people linked to gangs of hired gunmen who work for organized crime.

Medellin is currently under complete military control. Twelve antiguerrilla companies with a total of 1,500 men

today reinforced the three battalions that normally operate in the city. Since 0400, and in what is being called Operation Army Presence, these reinforcement battalions have been in control of the city's northeastern sector and are at this time making a house to house search in the Aranjuez and Manrique neighborhoods. In this sector of the city, the people have not been able to leave their houses all day. In order to maintain total control, the Army has ordered the neighborhoods' exits to be closed off until the raids have been completed. Although a similar action had been carried out in Aranjuez at the beginning of the year, an operation of such magnitude is unprecedented in Medellin. Nearly the entire northeastern sector, with more than 700,000 residents, is being searched by the Army. The residents' opinions on this operation are divided. Some quietly complain and say they are afraid but others say that the Army's presence will bring calm.

The Army is not the only one to have increased the number of troops in the city. Over the past few days approximately 200 more elite policemen have arrived in the city. The Army presence in this sector will continue for an indefinite period.

#### **More Changes Announced in Police Top Ranks**

*PA2106170490 Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional  
in Spanish 1200 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] General Humberto Camero Maldonado has been appointed new Planning Director of the National Police within the restructuring of the top ranks of the police. Deputy Police Director General Carlos Arturo Casadigo Torrado was retired.

Until 20 June, Brigadier General Camero Maldonado was commander of the Medellin City Police. He was appointed to head the National Police Planning Office. Colonel Jorge Ernesto Ferrero Echeverri was appointed to replace General Camero Maldonado. Until yesterday he had been commander of the Santander Police Department. Colonel Valdemar Bedoya was appointed deputy commander of the Medellin City Police.

Other changes will be made in the next few days.

There were rumors that Colonels Pablo Elberg Roca Flores and Teodoro Campos Gomez will be new departmental commanders. Roca Flores is currently director of the National Police Rotation Fund. Colonel Campos Gomez is the police attache to the embassy in London.

Colonel Manuel Julian Castano Roza was appointed National Police Anti-Narcotics Director. He replaces General Rafael Guillermo Munoz Sanabria, new Police Deputy Director.

It was also reported that there will be a ceremony at the Police Academy to honor General Munoz Sanabria on his appointment as new Deputy Police Director. The changes in the top police commands came about unexpectedly when the government retired General Casadigo

Torrado, a Lieutenant Colonel, and Mayors Efraim Figueroa Benavides, and Cesar Araque Rodriguez.

There were also rumors that some majors will not be called to attend the seminar for promotion to Lieutenant Colonels because they do not meet the requirements.

#### Medellin Police

PA2106170190 Bogota Inravisión Television Cadena 1 in Spanish 1730 GMT 20 Jun 90

[Report by Carlos Arturo Paez]

[Text] Colonel Jorge Ernesto Serrano was named the new commander of the Medellin Police. Brigadier General Rafael Guillermo Munoz Sanabria was appointed the new deputy police chief, replacing General Carlos Arturo Casadiego Torrado. There are many versions as why Gen. Casadiego was removed.

In one version, National Police Director General Antonio Gomez Padilla is cited as saying that Casadiego resigned. Another version says President-elect Cesar Gaviria was consulted on the decision to remove Casadiego, and his removal was included in the shakeup of military commands, but was not announced because he was away in Spain. A third version indicates that the decision was expected because of a difference in temperament between the two police chiefs when dealing with problems. Moreover, the top commands insist that these are routine changes.

[Begin recording of unidentified officer] We must understand the changes as a need of the institutions to keep their vitality and development, and to give young officers the opportunity to take leadership roles. We must prepare young officers to replace us in the National Police. [end recording]

There will be major changes ahead, considering the different officers that will be promoted to new ranks and the scarcity of generals in the corps. So far, General Munoz Sanabria has been designated the new deputy police director, and Colonel Manuel Julia Castano is reportedly going to be appointed chief of the Anti-Narcotics Police. Changes in the commands of the Medellin, Norte de Santander, and Manizales Police have been announced.

#### Comments on FARC, ELN Attack: 14, 16 June

PA2106164290

[Editorial report] Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 14 June reports that a dynamite attack on the new police station in Siberia, Caldonio Municipality, Cauca Department, left more than 20 million pesos in damage. It adds that the attackers also kidnapped municipal official Aida Sandoval Troches. The police indicated that a front of the FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia) is responsible for the action. The station does not provide the date of the attack.

Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish at 1200 GMT on 16 June reports that "eight peasants were killed over the past few hours during incursions by suspected members of the FARC and the Army of National Liberation (ELN) in rural areas of Cauca and Cesar Departments."

Madrid EFE in Spanish at 0006 GMT on 17 June reports that the Colombian Army found and destroyed an ELN camp in a rural area of Segovia, Antioquia Department on 16 June. It indicated that the camp was abandoned by its occupants shortly before the Army's arrival. Weapons, food, and medicine were found in the guerrilla camp, which apparently housed 30 ELN members, who are now being pursued by the Army.

#### Peru

#### Larco Cox Denies Military Agreement With U.S.

PY2106034890 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish 0100 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Excerpts] Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla, Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox, and Defense Minister Julio Velasquez Giacarini today appeared before the Congressional Permanent Committee to clarify rumors spread not long ago, and attributed to state security sources, referring to a possible military agreement between Peru and the U.S. Government.

As is public knowledge, these rumors caused unrest among many Peruvian sectors and created uncertainty regarding the Peruvian Armed Forces' capability to fight against drug trafficking.

Foreign Minister Guillermo Larco Cox was the first one to address the meeting. He emphatically denied the existence of such an agreement and reports on the movement of U.S. troops. The minister also voiced his confidence and support for the Peruvian Armed forces.

Later on, Interior Minister Agustin Mantilla and Defense Minister Julio Velasquez Giacarini addressed the meeting agreeing with Minister Larco Cox by also dismissing rumors on the alleged military agreement. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Has any agreement been signed with the United States to fight drug trafficking?

[Larco] There is no agreement, nor will there be one during this administration.

[Reporter] Has the U.S. State Department exerted pressure so that this agreement will be accepted?

[Larco] I do not see how a country can exert pressure on Peru; a sovereign country that does not accept pressure, neither from Washington nor Moscow.

[Reporter] There have been rumors about an alleged agreement signed by Peru and United States.

[Larco] Reports on the presence of U.S. troops in Peru are distorted and this affects the pride of the Peruvians. Neither the United States or Peru have ever thought of allowing foreign troops into our territory.

[Recording] And this will be useful or necessary?

[Larco] I am sure you are all familiar with the Peruvian proposal which is included in the Cartagena Agreement. This mainly refers to the economic solution to the problem through an alternative program which requires, on one hand, financial aid for projects and, on the other hand, and probably the most important issue, that tariff barriers be lifted so that alternate crops may be marketed free of the current barriers. [passage omitted] [end recording]

**Fujimori: U.S. Accord is 'Useful and Positive'**

PY2206023090 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0118 GMT  
22 Jun 90

[Excerpt] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE)—Peruvian President-elect Alberto Fujimori today termed as "useful and positive" the military agreement that the current administration has just refused to sign with the United States. He said he intends to end Peru's exclusion from the list of countries eligible to receive international credit, an exclusion that has resulted from the policies implemented by current President Alan Garcia.

In an interview with foreign journalists, Fujimori—who won the 10 June runoff—reported that the Spanish Government has offered to intensify cooperation with Peru. He said the proposal was made by Spanish Ambassador to Peru Nabor Garcia during a meeting with the ambassadors of 24 European countries at the Spanish Embassy in Lima on 20 June.

Spain has donated \$1 million in cash and \$250,000 worth of medicine to Peru as part of the immediate disbursement of \$81 million in humanitarian aid that Fujimori has requested through the United Nations.

Fujimori said he would like to visit Spain and other EC countries during his first six months in office. He pointed out that he decided to visit the United States before any other country not because he "is overlooking" the Latin American countries but because the visit's "main objective" is to "normalize relations" with the international organizations, which are headquartered in the United States.

He also termed as "useful and positive" the military agreement—which includes financial aid of more than \$36 million—that is being negotiated with the United States. He emphasized that his administration will agree to have U.S. experts train Peruvian soldiers to fight terrorism, but it will not accept "direct intervention" from the United States.

In a meeting with the Permanent Congressional Committee yesterday, Peruvian Prime Minister Guillermo Larco Cox, who is also the Peruvian foreign minister,

said that the Peruvian Government had decided not to sign this agreement, which would include materiel to equip six infantry units and to construct a base in the jungle region; three helicopters; three river patrol boats; equipment; medicine; spare parts; and antiguerrilla training.

Fujimori, who postponed his visit to Washington and his meeting with President George Bush, said he will leave for New York on 28 June to hold talks with the highest directors of the IMF, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank at UN headquarters. [passage omitted]

**Fujimori on IMF Negotiations, Exchange Rate**

PY2106153090 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
0100 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] President-elect Alberto Fujimori has said that his economic program will be well received by the IMF. He noted that his program is flexible, subject to discussion and analysis. Fujimori also said that the dollar exchange rate fixed by the MUC [Single Exchange Market] will be replaced by a single exchange rate. He also referred to the national agreement and to his call for independent professionals. He made these statements before attending a reception in his honor at the Spanish Embassy.

[Begin recording] [Fujimori] Today I was visited by the president of the Peruvian Chamber of Construction, CAPECO. We talked about our construction program and about our firm support for this activity which, as everyone knows, generates so much employment. We talked about important public works that will be continued by my administration, like the Chavimochic project. We also discussed our efforts to obtain IMF credits of approximately \$200 million to finance road construction and repair projects. A great deal of progress was made in the negotiations toward overcoming the impasse in obtaining loans from international financial organizations.

[Unidentified reporter] [passage indistinct] Was there a preliminary agreement in this meeting?

[Fujimori] I have not met with any IMF member today.

[Reporter] Some Fredemo [Democratic Front] members said that before beginning talks for a national agreement, they need to first know Change 90's government program. What do you have to say about this?

[Fujimori] Well, they know the guidelines of our government plan. What we want in this invitation to talk is to analyze and constructively criticize in order to come to conclusions.

[Reporter] What do you think of the comments made about your proposal for a national agreement?

[Fujimori] Of course, any proposal gives way to commentaries, but our call for a national understanding and

unity has been well received by the population. We will not give up on this objective. Naturally, I understand the opposition's situation. It is part of the democratic game.

[Reporter] Fredemo has asked to learn about your government program so the Popular Action party and the Christian Popular Party can begin talks for a national agreement.

[Fujimori] We already reported the guidelines of our government program. We want the talks to be based on its guidelines. We are willing to analyze the subject in depth. This subject is totally open to discussion. If some parties do not want to participate, we will accept—as we said before—independent and capable professionals who, on a personal basis, can contribute their ideas.

[Reporter] Could you name some of your probable cabinet members? It is said that (Marta Hilde) could be the education minister [words indistinct].

[Fujimori] What other names are being mentioned?

[Reporter] Many, such as Grados Bertorini as foreign minister. But they are simply rumors. What can you tell us?

[Fujimori] They are nothing more than that, simply rumors.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Fujimori] No, not yet.

[Reporter] [Words indistinct] 76,000 intis today. What can you say about this?

[Fujimori] This increase harms the population, especially the lower income population. I hope the dollar exchange rate becomes more stable with the measures we will adopt.

[Reporter] What measures?

[Fujimori] Those we referred to in our overall plan for stabilization.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Fujimori] The MUC dollar exchange rate? It will disappear, so as to allow a single exchange rate.

[Reporter] Is it true that some APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] officials will continue in their posts for a few more months?

[Fujimori] There will be a total renewal. Change 90 will make changes this year. We seek new people, experts.

[Reporter] In how many posts of trust?

[Fujimori] In all of the posts of trust. However, this does not mean that people from the left, the APRA, or Popular Action cannot participate.

[Reporter] Are your middle and long-term programs for economic reactivation ready in order to obtain fresh credits for Peru?

[Fujimori] Our programs will be well received by the IMF.

[Reporter] Engineer, about 5,000 people are necessary to manage the administration. They must be trusted by Change 90. Does Change 90 have this many people?

[Fujimori] There are far more than that amount in Peru. We will not only summon Change 90 members, but will summon all independent professional and experts. We think we can recruit the best experts.

[Reporter] [question indistinct]

[Fujimori] Capacity and honesty. [end recording]

### **Malmierca on Need for Changes in Cuban Socialism**

PY2106204590 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 20 Jun 90  
p 8

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca said yesterday that his people are happy and satisfied with the "democracy" prevailing in Cuba. He admitted, however, the need for changes in Cuban socialism seeking "to make it more perfect, to improve it, and to move ahead."

"We do not reject the changes occurring in other countries. We will use our medicine to solve our problems. Perestroika may produce results in the Soviet Union," said Malmierca to the press regarding the political changes taking place in East Europe.

Asked about the situation of socialism in his country, Malmierca Meori said that there are plans for changes that will improve so that the people's participation will become more real and permanent.

"Nothing is perfect. We always seek to make changes for the future," said Malmierca after meeting with virtual President-elect Alberto Fujimori in the Hotel Crillon.

The meeting served to discuss various aspects of bilateral relations, Cuban cooperation in the health sector, and the possibility of enlarging it into other areas.

### **Police Arrest Shining Path Leader at Airport**

PY2106194490 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish  
1800 GMT 21 Jun 90

[Text] The police inflicted another harsh blow on the Shining Path leadership with the arrest of Emiliano Mauro Gomez Quispe, alias Comrade Edi, chief of the West Lima Military Command. Gomez Quispe was arrested last night at the Jorge Chavez International Airport. A police spokesman said that Gomez Quispe carried letters signed by Abimael Guzman, false documents, and a plan of the airport.

**Shining Path Denies Division, Laying Down Arms**

PY2206011390 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish  
20 Jun 90 p 8

[By correspondent Carlos Valdez]

[Text] Ayacucho, 19 Jun — Alleged members of the Shining Path group have distributed a circular in this city in which they deny that there is a division in the group or that they have laid down their arms. This contradicts a circular that was disseminated one month ago.

The alleged Shining Path message was disseminated over local radio stations, and it was also distributed among reporters of the national and foreign press who are based in this city.

The document is particularly offensive toward President Alan Garcia, accusing him of applying the teachings of "Nazi teachers" and of being advised by "agents of Yankee imperialism."

It also violently attacks some Lima publications such as the magazines SI and CARETAS, which are defined as "his reactionary sewage."

The document indicates that "our glorious and correct party is more united than ever under the leadership of President Gonzalo" [nom de guerre used by Shining Path founder and leader Abimael Guzman].

Regarding the recent elections, the document maintains that the people of Ayacucho have "demonstrated their rejection" and that the new chief of state "has nothing to offer the people."

In another point, the document calls on the people to rebel against the forces of order, whom they blame for a series of excesses that include kidnapping and disappearances. It also accuses Army General Petronio Rodriguez Davila, the chief of the Political-Military Command, of "genocide."

It condemns "the sinister plans of the reactionaries," that seek to "annihilate those relatives of political prisoners," who have been arrested and taken to military garrisons.

According to its headline, the circular was disseminated on the occasion of the "10th Anniversary of the Victorious Popular War," and it greets the people of Ayacucho "for having fully and perfectly assumed their role during these past 10 years of victorious and vigorous popular war."

According to the document, the subversive war will lead to the seizure of power "under the just and correct leadership of the PCP [Peruvian Communist Party], which is headed by President Gonzalo."

**Media Reports Drug Traffickers Clash**

PY2106224690 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1647 GMT  
21 Jun 90

[Text] Lima, 21 Jun (EFE) — The war for the control of the cocaine trade in Peru's northern jungle region has resulted in at least 30 deaths, and National Police have dismantled the most important drug trafficking ring in the country.

Reports disseminated today indicate that Colombian and Peruvian drug traffickers are fighting a war that has so far resulted in at least 30 deaths in the Huallaga River Valley region of San Martin Department.

According to the reports, several clandestine airstrips have been discovered. These strips are used to load planes from Colombia with basic paste that will be taken and processed into pure cocaine.

According to the Peruvian media, which cites police reports, approximately 200 men are employed to construct the airstrips and, there is a gang of 100 heavily armed drug traffickers in the area.

This gang collects the coca leaves that are produced by the campesinos in the region and then macerates the leaves and transforms them into raw or washed (prepared) basic paste.

The confrontation that caused the 30 deaths occurred in Paraiso when an armed group arrived in a truck and, after clashing with another group of traffickers, took away some children who will be used to prepare the coca leaves.

The aggressors could have been members of the Maoist Shining Path organization, which for some time now has tried to get control of the drug trafficking operation. They would thus obtain money with which to maintain their organization and purchase weapons.

The Lima police have captured Manuel Gonzalez Alvarez, who is currently considered to be the most powerful drug trafficker in the country.

According to the police reports that have been leaked by the local media, Gonzalez Alvarez was given away by a courier who was captured recently by police in Madrid's Barajas Airport as he was trying to introduce 100 kg of cocaine into Spain, and Gonzalez Alvarez was arrested on 14 June while attending a burial in Lima's El Angel Cemetery.

Gonzalez Alvarez is a shareholder of the Amazonic Bank and of two air taxi companies, and these activities fronted his real business: drug trafficking.

According to the Peruvian police, Gonzalez Alvarez' arrest led to the arrest of 10 other people involved in cocaine smuggling.

Two of every three grams of cocaine that are consumed in the world come from Peru, and this country only

obtains one percent of the \$300 billion that, according to the United Nations, is handled by international drug traffickers.

Peru has approximately 200,000 hectares of coca plantations, and this figure is being progressively increased because the income that they generate for their owners is much higher than that of any other crop.

Peru is the world's main coca leaf producer. One third of the plantations are located in the Huallaga River Valley, which explains the interest in controlling that region, 500 km north of Lima.

It is estimated that Peru produces at least 160 billion kg of coca leaves per year. With that some 600,000 kg of cocaine can be produced per year.

This business leaves between \$900 million and \$3 billion in Peru, an important sum considering that Peruvian exports amounted to only \$2.6 billion in 1988 and a similar sum in 1989.

### **Popular Christian Party Issues Communique**

*PY2206012790 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish  
20 Jun 90 p A4*

[Text] In the face of the result of the runoff election, the Popular Christian Party [PPC] states the following:

#### **1. Democratic reaffirmation**

On 10 June the people again exercised their right to vote despite disturbances and terrorist violence.

Our party greets all Peruvians on that day of democratic reaffirmation.

The PPC thanks Mario Vargas Llosa for his generous dedication and conveys to him its recognition for fulfilling with honor the job entrusted him.

The PPC congratulates Alberto Fujimori on his victory in the runoff election.

#### **2. The Responsibility of the APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] and the Leftist Parties**

We must, however, express our concern over the situation of uncertainty prevailing in the country since the elections.

The APRA and the leftist forces that were defeated in the first round of elections publicly gave their votes to presidential candidate Fujimori with the sole purpose of preventing the victory of the Fredemo [Democratic Front]. In other words they voted against the Fredemo, and not for Change 90, and now instead of supporting it they are turning their backs on it by saying that they will act like opposition parties.

Therefore, those political forces are responsible for the insecurity affecting us in light of the crisis left by the outgoing government.

#### **3. Democracy is a Positive, not a Negative, Assertion**

We have offered, through the Fredemo, a possible choice because we believe that electing a government means choosing from among the differing proposals the one believed to be the best for the country in the short and medium term.

This choice has become even clearer because of the poverty, violence, unemployment, corruption, and discouragement now affecting us. Peru should not follow the path of the unknown and of uncertainty.

This is why the elected president must define, before the country and as soon as possible, the precise measures he will implement to face the crisis and to solve the situation of extreme poverty that affects one third of all Peruvians.

#### **4. Our Position**

The PPC states that it will maintain a democratic, respectful, and constructive opposition because the country needs a measure of control over a completely uncertain government.

From our christian-socialist position we will continue to watch over the interests of the great national majorities by demanding that our scarce state resources be used effectively and frugally, giving priority to social expenditures, and seeing to it that the public administration operates ethically.

The PPC believes that dialogue, even among the differing positions, can help solve our national problems. The dialogue should be serious and be based on the proposals made by the government. Only on this basis will the PPC participate in talks on specific issues. This participation does not imply an alliance or co-government with Change 90.

### **Catholic Church To Lead Pacification Crusade**

*PY2206020090 Lima LA REPUBLICA in Spanish  
20 Jun 90 pp 2, 3*

[Excerpt] The Catholic Church has decided to lead a pacification crusade and has communicated this decision to President-elect Alberto Fujimori yesterday.

The Church will initiate this crusade immediately after Fujimori's inauguration, said Monsignor Ricardo Durand Flores, president of the Episcopal Conference.

Congress has recently written a law that puts the Catholic Church in charge of a national pacification program.

Msgr. Durand Flores said: "The Church cannot but accept a mission of this sort. We have accepted the challenge."

Fujimori met at length with the highest hierarchy of the Catholic Church, including Peru Primate and Lima Archbishop Msgr. Augusto Vargas Alzamora, Episcopal Conference President Msgr. Ricardo Durand Flores,

Chimbote Bishop Msgr. Luis Bambaren, and Msgr. Miguel Irizar, head of the Episcopate Social Action programs. They met with Fujimori to greet him and congratulate him on his election.

This hour-long meeting put an end to the apparent friction that arose during the electoral campaign between the President-elect and some sectors of Peruvian Catholicism. [passage omitted]

### Suriname

#### Army Chief of Staff Discusses Moengo Offensive

*FL2106220990 Paramaribo International Service  
in English 1730 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] The National Army has since last Tuesday [19 June] taken full control over the bauxite town of Moengo, which was occupied by the Jungle Commando for eight months. The takeover of Moengo by the Army [word indistinct] the surrounding of the bauxite town by troops looking for an Army patrol. Reports said the patrol had walked into an ambush of the Jungle Commando and was captured by the rebels. Jungle Commando members had at first tried to persuade the government to order the Army to withdraw from the Moengo area. When this attempt failed, the rebels fled the town after having blown up the head office of the bauxite company, Suralco, and the Moengo harbor. The lost Army patrol had, in the meantime, been found.

Chief of Staff of the National Army Badresseein Sital told journalists yesterday there were no casualties during the takeover of Moengo. According to Sital, the Army has already started repairing roads and bridges blown up by the Jungle Commando. The National Army will

continue chasing the escaped rebels to continue guaranteeing the safety of the bauxite town said Sital yesterday. Commander Sital says he has no indication that the government doesn't agree with the actions of the National Army.

#### Rebel Leader Brunswijk Arrives in France

*FL2106214990 Paramaribo International Service  
in English 1730 GMT 21 Jun 90*

[Text] According to reports, Jungle Commando leader Ronnie Brunswijk arrived in France this morning from French Guiana. Brunswijk was in French Guiana holding talks with the Surinamese Government [words indistinct] a week ago was arrested while attempting to board an aircraft on a flight to Paris. The rebel leader had in his possession a false Dutch passport and a large sum of money which he didn't declare to immigration authorities. When he was arrested, Brunswijk declared that he doesn't want to fight any more and that he will seek political asylum in Holland. He said the Surinamese Government was too weak to solve the problems in the country.

Brunswijk has handed over the leadership of the illegal armed group to his second in command, Johann Castro. The Dutch Government authorities, in an early reaction to Brunswijk's request to political asylum, said that the Jungle Commando leader should seek political asylum in France. [Words indistinct] into international regulations as persons seeking political asylum should first do so in the country they first arrive, said the Dutch officials.

The ex-Jungle Commando leader left yesterday on a flight from French Guiana to Paris. Brunswijk will remain in Paris until the question of political asylum in Holland is cleared up.